d States
rtment of
ulture

POPCORN HANDBOOK

Federal Crop
Insurance
Corporation

Product
Development
Branch

FCIC 30350

POPCORN HANDBOOK

SUMMARY OF CHANGES\CONTROL CHART

Major Changes: See changes or additions in text which have been redlined. Three stars (***) identify information that has been removed.

1 Inserts:

A Identification of provisions not applicable to Catastrophic Coverage (CAT) by the identifier **(NACAT→ ←NACAT)**, meaning Not Applicable to Catastrophic Coverage. The following general provisions do not apply to CAT.

(1) Replanting payments. The policy requirement to replant damaged acres DOES APPLY.

(2) Optional units.

(3) High Risk Land Exclusion.

(4) Hail and Fire exclusion provisions (also not applicable to limited buy-up.

B New policy provisions contained in the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement (95-CAT).

C References to another supervisory level (Field Service Office Director, Area Claims Office, Area Claims Specialist, etc.) will be considered to be the Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA) office for the county or as further delegated, unless in conflict with existing policy or procedures.

D Crop Code "(043)" to be used along with "Popcorn" on the claim form to identify the crop.

E Instructions to:

(1) Enter "transmittal code" in the heading of the FCI-74.

(2) Enter "claim number" in item 18.

(3) Identify type of coverage and the number of days elapsed, in item 23.

(4) Enter the amount of production to count by line in items 34 and 56 of the FCI-74, as applicable.

(5) Calculate and enter production to count on the claim.

2 Removes:

A Claim form examples.

B Popcorn Crop Insurance Policy.

POPCORN HANDBOOK

SUMMARY OF CHANGES/CONTROL CHART (Continued)

CONTROL CHART FOR: POPCORN HANDBOOK - FCIC-30350						
	SC Page (s)	TC Page(s)	Text Page(s)	Exhibit(s)	Date	Dir. Number
Remove	Entire Handbook					
Insert and Current Index	1-2	1-2	1-16	1(1-4) 2(1-6) 3(1-4) 4(1-4) 5(1-24) 6(1-8) 7(1-4)	8-95 8-95 8-95 8-95 8-95 8-95 8-95	Dir. 30350 Dir. 30350 Dir. 30350 Dir. 30350 Dir. 30350 Dir. 30350 Dir. 30350

POPCORN HANDBOOK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

POPCORN HANDBOOK

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

(RESERVED)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE HANDBOOK	NUMBER: 30350
SUBJECT: **Popcorn Handbook**	DATE: August 31, 1995
	OPI: Product Development Branch
	APPROVED: R.E. Waggoner for Tim B. Hoitt Acting Director, Research and Development Division

1 **PURPOSE**

This handbook identifies the crop-specific standards (requirements) for adjusting Multiple Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI) losses in a uniform and timely manner. These standards, which include crop appraisal methods and claims completion instructions, supplement the general (not crop-specific) standards for loss adjustment identified in the Loss Adjustment Manual (LAM), Directive 30010 (often referred to as M8-LAM or LAM in this and other directives). The handbook transmitted by this directive replaces the Popcorn Handbook issued under a previous issuance system.

2 **INSURANCE CONTRACT RESPONSIBILITIES**

A The insurance contract is a binding agreement between the insured and the Corporation. The terms and conditions of the contract are specified in the following documents:

(1) Popcorn Crop Insurance Policy and the Catastrophic Risk Protection Endorsement;

(2) FCI-12, Crop Insurance Application;

(3) County Actuarial Table; and

(4) Other forms referred to in the contract such as the Acreage Report and revised acreage report. Reference materials in Exhibit 6, although not a part of the contract, are necessary to carry out the contract provisions.

As stated in the policy AGREEMENT TO INSURE, it is the insured's responsibility to comply with all applicable provisions of the contract.

B The adjuster is responsible for determining that the insured has complied with all provisions of the contract. Popcorn provisions which the adjuster is to consider in this determination include (but are not limited to):

(1) Quality Adjustment: Popcorn accepted by a processor is ineligible for any adjustments to production to count except for an adjustment for moisture if in excess of 15 percent. Popcorn which is rejected by a processor due to insurable causes will be

assessed the value per pound it did or would bring when marketed if such price reduction was due to an insurable cause.

(2) Insurability:

(a) **(NACAT→** "High-risk" land used in growing popcorn within a county may be excluded from insurance coverage. This continuous option must be signed prior to the sales closing date for the crop year to be effective for that crop year. Verify that any acreage exclusion has been properly done and that excluded acreage and its production have been recorded separately from that of insured acreage.**←NACAT)**

(b) For insurance to attach, a processor contract must be in force prior to the report of the acreage.

(3) Aflatoxin and other mycotoxins (value determination for rejected popcorn):

(a) There is no specific "threshold" level of mycotoxin presence for grain to qualify for quality adjustment. Grain price reduction due to mycotoxin presence will be allowed if the mycotoxin is of an "economic level" (defined as being at a level exceeding those at which food of feeding restrictions have been placed by the Federal Drug Administration or university research), if damage is due to an insured cause.

(b) The insured is required to furnish the Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA) the cause(s) of loss incurred; therefore, it is the insured's responsibility to request any mycotoxin testing. The minimum requirement for determination of aflatoxin presence is an HV mini-column test, Afla-20-cup test, Aflatest, Agri-Screen, EZ-Screen, OXOID, SAM-A or other aflatoxin test approved by the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS). Aflatoxin tests and industry-standard tests for other mycotoxins must be conducted by the FGIS or other recognized laboratory not directly involved in the marketing of the damaged grain. The testing laboratory must select their samples and analyze for mycotoxins in accordance with certified procedures. The CFSA, at it's discretion, may pay reasonable costs of aflatoxin/mycotoxin testing, if its presence is suspected. Additional testing costs may be paid if such testing is necessary to establish a market value for the affected grain.

(c) The level of mycotoxins may increase in stored grains if improper storage conditions are present. We do not cover damage that occurs after harvest, so mycotoxin presence must have been due to field infestation, with tests conducted at or near harvest time. Quality adjustment will not be allowed for mycotoxins if levels are higher than what would have been found in the field.

(d) Tests should list each mycotoxin/aflatoxin level separately from other mycotoxins which may be present in the sample.

3 POPCORN GROWTH STAGES AND APPRAISAL METHODS

A General Instructions

These instructions detail growth stages and directions for appraising potential production of popcorn utilizing four appraisal methods. **ANY DEVIATIONS IN APPRAISAL METHODS MUST HAVE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION BY THE CFSA-AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE .**

B Selection of Samples For Appraisals

(1) Determine the average stage of growth by representative sampling of plants (refer to subparagraph C).

(2) Determine length of sample from Row Width and Length Chart (Exhibit 6, Table B).

(3) Select representative areas of the field for sampling.

(4) Take as many samples as necessary for an accurate appraisal, but not less than the minimum shown in minimum sample table (Exhibit 6, Table A) is recommended.

C Stages of Growth

(1) Actual leaf count is used to determine stage of growth from emergence to tasseling.

(a) Starting with the rounded tip leaf, count all leaves developed up to, and including the stage indicator leaf. The stage indicator is that leaf which is 40 to 50 percent exposed. It is usually the uppermost leaf tip that is pointing below a horizontal line.

(b) If rounded tip leaf cannot be determined, the node identification system, page 8, will be used:

1 Pull up entire plant and carefully split stalk to expose stalk nodes and root whorls.

2 The FIFTH leaf attaches to the top of the first noticeable elongation between the stalk nodes (an internode).

3 After the fifth leaf node is identified, count upward to the stage indicator leaf.

4 In the early stages of the plant's development, the internodes are very compact and, therefore, difficult to distinguish. By stage seven or eight, the internode elongation should be easily found.

(2) Ear development is used to determine stage of growth from tassel to maturity (100 percent stage).

(3) Stage Definitions. The definitions listed below are based on normal or average conditions in the Corn Belt Area for 120-day or full season yellow popcorn. Use judgment in applying these definitions to white varieties. There are approximately 7 days from planting to emergence, and 21 days from emergence to the 7th actual leaf stage.

STAGE DEFINITIONS

Name of Stage (Leaf is 40 to 50 percent exposed and is usually the uppermost leaf tip pointing below a horizontal line.)	Average Time Interval From This Stage to Next Stage	Characteristics: Collar of This Leaf is Visible	Characteristics: Tip of This Leaf is Visible	Characteristics: Percent of Leaf Area Exposed
7 Leaf	3 days	5th	9th	6
8 Leaf	3 days	6th	10th	10
9 Leaf	3 days	7th	11th	16
10 Leaf	3 days	7th	12th	23
11 Leaf	3 days	8th	13th	31
12 Leaf	3 days	9th	14th	41
13 Leaf	3 days	10th	15th	50
14 Leaf	3 days	11th	16th	60
15 Leaf	3 days	12th	17th	69
16 Leaf	3 days	13th	18th	77
17 Leaf	3 days	14th	--	84
18 Leaf	2 days	15th	--	94
19-21 Leaf	2 days	Tassel and ear shoot emerging but not fully extended. Removal of husks will show the silk to be shorter than cob. The last leaves of the plant are in the process of becoming fully extended. Elongation of upper nodes is not complete.		94+

STAGE DEFINITIONS

Name of Stage	Average Time Interval From This Stage to Next Stage	Characteristics	Percent of Leaf Area Exposed
Tasseled	4 days	Tassel fully extended; ear shoot exposed but no silk showing. Husks opened on the ear shoot would show the silk longer than cob. No pollen evident. Plant has reached maximum size.	99
Silked	4 days	Pollination period. Silks have emerged. Tassel is shedding pollen.	100
Silks Brown	5 days	Pollination period almost complete. Seventy-five percent of silks on ear shoot showing a purple to brown color. Silks are not dry to the touch even though the color has changed to purplish brown.	
Pre-Blister	4 days	Pollination period is complete. Silks are brown but not dry. No fluid in seed coat and kernel has appearance of a pimple.	
Blister	4 days	Kernels on cob appear as watery blisters. Kernel is white and fluid is colorless. Removal of fluid from kernel would leave only hull.	
Early Milk	4 days	Kernels changing in color from translucent to yellow. Kernels of seed coat starting to show slight yellow appearance. Thin chalky or milky substance in kernels.	
Milk	5 days	Full yellow color. Cob has reached its maximum length. Milky fluid in kernel, no solid substance.	

STAGE DEFINITIONS

Name of Stage	Average Time Interval From This Stage to Next Stage	Characteristics
Late Milk	4 days	Milky fluid thickening and solids forming at the end opposite tip of kernel. Crush kernel to determine existence of vitreous (glassy) starch deposits.
Soft Dough	5 days	Pasty or semi-solid. Deposits of dense or horny endosperm give the impression of a small lens or incomplete cap to the kernel. Kernels still produce a milky substance when squeezed.
25 percent Stage	5 days	Thick gummy substance will be evident when kernel is squeezed but kernels will still squirt some milk when mashed. Glazing or (capping) evident near the butt end of the ear.
50 percent Stage	5 days	Capping evident in most kernels. While most kernels will not squirt milk when squeezed, there will be evidence of milk in the top of some kernels. The endosperm has shown signs of hardening.
75 percent Stage	5 days	All kernels are capped. Kernels showing distinct brown coloration. Drying of the husks.
95 percent Stage	5 days	Kernels have full coloration. Dry matter has accumulated in all but the tip of the kernels.
100 percent Stage	--	Physiological maturity and the point of maximum grain dry matter has been reached. Loss in weight from this point to full maturity (15 percent moisture) reflects reduction in moisture from approximately 40 percent to 15 percent.

NOTE: Page 8 may be helpful in determining STAGE OF GROWTH.

ALL STAGES* ARE BASED ON 50 PERCENT OF THE PLANTS BEING AT OR BEYOND A GIVEN PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT.

* Modifications to the late reproductive stage characteristics of field corn provided by E.J. Stevens, S.J. Stevens, A.D. Flowerday. University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

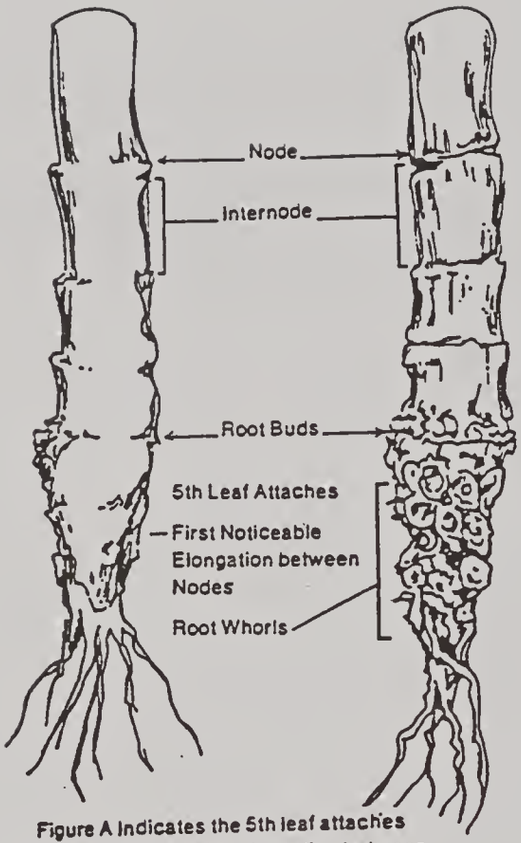


Figure A indicates the 5th leaf attaches at the first noticeable elongation between nodes starting at the root end.

Figure B

7th Leaf Stage

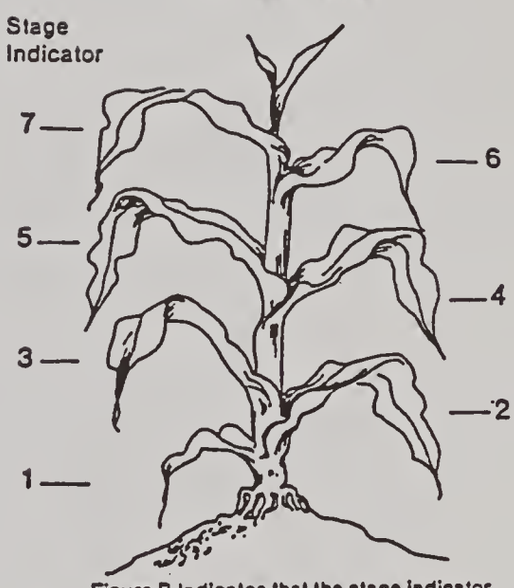
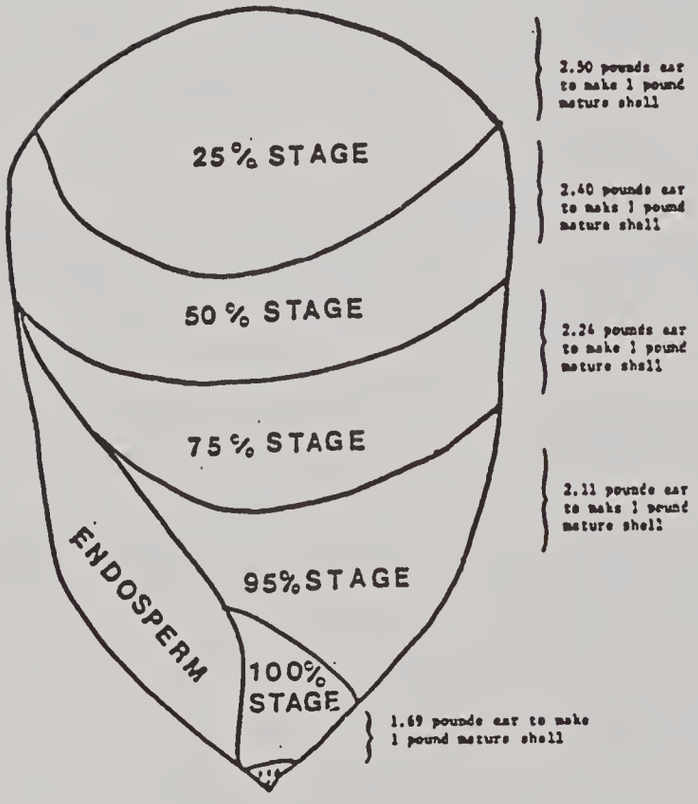


Figure B indicates that the stage indicator leaf is that leaf which is 40 to 50 percent exposed and is usually the uppermost leaf that is pointing below a horizontal line.

FIGURE C



FULL MATURITY

Figure C indicates the stages of maturity by determining in which quarter of the kernel that the line seperating the solids and the milk is located.

D Appraisal Methods

(1) STAND REDUCTION METHOD - Use the FCI-74-B (CN & GS) Stand Reduction Appraisal Worksheet (Exhibit 1) and stand reduction method for all appraisals from emergence to the milk stage.

(a) This method is based on the number of surviving plants in a designated sample row length.

(b) Surviving plant counts are converted to pounds per acre by multiplying the percent of potential remaining by the base yield. Base yield is the appropriate verified yield for the acreage from the APH form.

(c) Prior to the 11th leaf stage, the "Stand Reduction Chart" is used to determine the percent of potential remaining (Exhibit 6, Table C).

(d) In the 11th leaf stage to the milk stage, the yield and stand reductions are on a one-to-one ratio. (Example: 80 percent stand = 80 percent potential.)

(e) Samples consist of 1/100 acre.

(f) **Appraisal Modifications:**

When applicable, with the CFSA representative's approval, use the following instructions in conjunction with the appropriate grain appraisal methods for damage due to insured causes.

1 **NO POLLINATION DUE TO DROUGHT, HEAT, HOT WINDS, AND/OR INSECTS.**

Appraise as "0" (for the stand reduction method of appraisal) if, after a general survey of the crop, the adjuster finds:

a Ear shoots and the pollination period:

(i) has ended. Blisters on the cob are enlarged (wart-like); or

(ii) is in progress. Blisters on the cob are not enlarged, and all the silk has been eaten off below the husk by insects.

b No ear shoots and the pollination period:

(i) is in progress or has ended; or

(ii) has not begun. The tassel is exposed and the still unexposed ear bud is less than 2 inches in length.

2 **POOR POLLINATION DUE TO DROUGHT, HEAT, HOT WINDS, AND/OR INSECTS.**

Appraise popcorn based upon stand reduction ONLY if the appraisal cannot be deferred. After normal silking to milk stage, stalks with partial pollination are considered surviving plants but only to the extent they contribute to the production of a normal ear of grain; i.e., if 3 ears are required to produce the grain equivalent of one normal ear, count only 1/3 of such plants. Barren stalks are not counted as surviving. Individually evaluate ears to determine total surviving plants to be entered on the appraisal worksheet. Document adjustment in the "Note and Calculation section" of the stand reduction appraisal worksheet or on at attached FCI-6.

3 **SEVERELY DROUGHT-STUNTED POPCORN.**

Defer the appraisal until the milk stage, at which time the maturity line method appraisal may be used. If the insured does not wish to leave representative sample areas for this appraisal or it is impractical to do so, use the stand reduction method.

4 **PERMANENTLY WILTED POPCORN.**

Note on appraisal worksheet "no production potential due to permanent wilt" and enter zero appraisal for the affected acres. For acreage with no or minimal damage due to permanent wilt, but wilt conditions have been determined to be in the area, appraise in the normal manner unless the insured agrees to leave representative sample areas for later appraisal. Inform insured to request another appraisal within 30 days of this inspection.

NOTE: Permanent wilt is caused by extremely dry soil conditions and can occur at any immature stage of growth. It is a condition where plants are stressed from lack of moisture to the extent that all leaves remain tightly rolled throughout the night. Lower plant leaves become dry and brittle and will crumble when rolled between the hands. Permanently wilted plants are damaged to the extent that they will die even if supplied moisture.

5 **IRREGULAR GERMINATION OR CROP DEVELOPMENT DUE TO INSURED CAUSES.**

Use the stand reduction method of appraisal (FCI-74-B) based upon the number of plants capable of reaching the milk stage prior to a killing frost.

a Count all plants to determine the plant population and enter in item 11.

b Determine stage of growth for EARLY-GERMINATING popcorn and record in item 19.

c Determine the stage of growth for EACH LATE-GERMINATING popcorn plant and record in item 23 ("NOTES AND CALCULATIONS" section):

(i) The stage of each plant; and

(ii) The computation of the number of days from the current stage to the milk stage for each plant and add FIVE days (the additional five days are to account for slower plant development as the frost date approaches).

d Compute the number of days from the appraisal date to the average killing frost date for the area (contact State Extension Service) and show calculation in item 23.

e Count and record in item 12 as "surviving," those plants which will reach the milk stage before the average killing frost date (include early-germinated plants).)

f The percent of potential, item 15, is equal to the percent of "surviving" plants ("surviving" plant number divided by original plant population).

g Percent of potential (item 15) multiplied by the applicable APH yield (see note above) results in the pound-per-acre appraisal.

EXAMPLE:

Some plants are in the 5th, 8th, and 10th leaf stages. Date of the appraisal is July 24. Frost date is September 25, 63 days from the date of appraisal. Late developing plants which will not reach the milk stage prior to the frost date will not be counted as surviving plants.

Plants in the 10th leaf stage will be counted as surviving, since they will reach the milk stage in 60 days (allowing the additional FIVE days for maturity retardation). Plants in the 8th leaf and earlier stage would not be counted as surviving, as they would not reach the milk stage prior to the frost date.

STAGE	DAYS TO MILK STAGE
5th leaf	75
8th leaf	66
10th leaf	60

(2) HAIL DAMAGE METHOD - Use the FCI-74-C (CN & GS) Hail Damage Appraisal Worksheet (Exhibit 2) for hail-damaged popcorn appraisals beginning with the 7th leaf stage and until the popcorn reaches the milk stage.

(a) This method is based on the calculation of direct and indirect damage from hail to determine percent of potential remaining, converted to a pound-per-acre appraisal.

(b) For damage due to hail, inspections must be delayed at least 7 to 10 days after the damage for a more accurate damage assessment.

(c) Direct damage includes stand reduction, crippled plants, and damage to the ear and stalk.

1 Stand Reduction

a Prior to the 11th leaf stage, the "Hail Stand Reduction Loss Chart" (Exhibit 6, Table D) is used to determine percent of damage due to stand reduction.

b Beginning with the 11th leaf stage, stand reduction and yield are on a one-to-one ratio. (Example: 80 percent stand = 80 percent potential).

2 Crippled Plants

a Cripples are plants which grow to approximately normal height or less but do not produce a normal, harvestable ear. Naturally barren stalks should not be counted as cripples.

b Crippled plants must be individually evaluated to determine their contribution to potential yield. CRIPPLES ARE NOT COUNTED AS TOTALLY DESTROYED PLANTS. For example, in a particular sample it may take three ears from crippled plants to make an average ear (3-for-1). If 30 cripples were counted out of 100 remaining plants and evaluated on a 3-for-1 basis (.67 factor, since 2 of every 3 plants is considered damaged), the gross cripple damage resultant loss would be 20 percent (.67 X 30).

3 Ear Damage

Ear damage is determined by comparing the number of damaged kernels to the number of total kernels in a sample of all ears from 10 consecutive representative plants.

4 Stalk Damage

Plants having bruises on the stalk should not be counted as destroyed until such time they actually fall over and become unharvestable. Young bruised plants usually will produce a normal (or near normal) ear. When considerable bruising is evident, the adjustment should be deferred until the actual loss can be determined.

(d) Indirect damage is caused by defoliation (the loss of leaf area) due to hail. To determine defoliation or leaf destruction:

1 select representative plants;

2 remove the leaves which were exposed at the time of damage;

3 determine the percent of leaf area destroyed (missing or brown areas) for each leaf;

4 total the percentages; and

5 divide by the number of leaves to determine the average percent.

Apply this percent to the Leaf Loss Chart, Exhibit 6, Table E.

(e) Stage Modification Procedure

Plant stages may not be accurate for leaf area determination when short season (short statured) field varieties which produce less than 19-21 actual leaves in a season are appraised. The stages used for defoliation determination are modified to reflect this lower potential leaf area. Determine the ultimate number of leaves to be produced by tearing the plant down. After the stage indicator leaf has been identified, dissect the plant and count the nodes or leaves not yet emerged to determine the ultimate number.

1 If the actual number of leaves to be produced cannot be determined, defer the appraisal until the actual number of leaves can be determined. AT THE TIME OF DEFERRAL, ACCURATELY DETERMINE PERCENT OF DEFOLIATION AS OF DATE OF LOSS.

2 When the actual leaves to be produced can be determined, refer to Exhibit 6, Table F, to obtain the modified stage for use with the Leaf Loss Chart (Exhibit 6, Table E).

NOTE: No further determination of defoliation should be made at the time of a later inspection unless further damage occurs.

(3) MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD - Use the FCI-74-A (CN & GS) Appraisal Worksheet (Exhibit 3) for all grain appraisals from the milk stage until kernel moisture drops below 40 percent.

(a) Select representative samples of:

1 1/100 acre if potential appears to be less than 500 pounds per acre.

2 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be 500 pounds or more per acre.

(b) This method is based on weighing the samples which are grouped according to maturity and converting this production to pounds per acre.

(c) The stage of maturity is established by determining where the line separating the solids and the liquid is located in the grain kernel. The solids start to form at the end opposite the kernel tip. The five stages of maturity and the number of pounds of immature-ear popcorn required to make a pound of mature shelled popcorn are as illustrated in Figure C of page 8.

(d) Pick and husk all harvestable ears in the sample area. Discard portions of ears without kernels.

(e) Break the ears in half. Take the butt end of each ear, and using a sharp pocket knife, flip out two kernel rows from the broken end to expose at least five representative kernels in the adjacent row. With the knife, make a single cut to dissect the kernels to expose the cross-section of the kernels in the row. With the knife blade tip, locate the line separating the solids and liquid. This will determine the location of the maturity line.

Place both parts of each ear in an appropriate stage pile to determine the stage weights. In most samples, the ears will be in only two stages. (Refer to page 8.)

(f) Use the appropriate factor to convert the stage weight to pounds per acre of mature potential production. (Refer to items 12-16 of the FCI-74-A Maturity Line Weight Method worksheet instructions, Exhibit 3.) Total the stage weight pounds per acre to obtain the appraisal for the sample.

(g) **APPRAISAL MODIFICATIONS FOR EARLY FREEZE DAMAGE.**

WHEN AUTHORIZED BY THE CFSA, the Maturity Line Appraisal method may be modified to more closely reflect the actual

potential remaining after freeze damage. Apply the following procedure on a case-by-case basis ONLY as circumstances warrant. Document on a Statement of Facts, all pertinent information regarding the loss such as the popcorn hybrid planted, the maturity rating of the variety, whether the late planting provisions apply, planting (and any replanting) dates, the practicality of any late replanting, the extent of freeze damage to popcorn in the area (whether it is general or isolated), date of normal freeze, date(s) of the damaging freeze(s), and specifically why the popcorn did not escape freeze damage. DO NOT APPLY the appraisal modification for early freeze damage if you determine that the insured could have prevented the damage through proper farming practices.

The conditions that determine the extent of damage are the maturity of the plant at the time of freeze and the number of leaves killed above the ear-stalk attachment. If the freeze occurs when the maturity line method of appraisal is applicable (except 95 percent and 100 percent stages), adjustments to the maturity line appraisal are allowed **IF ALL** the leaves above the base of the ears are killed by the freeze. For:

1 25 Percent Stage - Count 25 percent of the appraisal.

2 50 Percent Stage - Count 50 percent of the appraisal.

3 75 Percent Stage - Count 75 percent of the appraisal.

4 95 Percent Stage - Count 95 percent of the appraisal.

The adjustments do not apply if:

1 Kernels are in the 95 percent or 100 percent stage -- use normal appraisal.

2 Any leaves remain alive above the base of the ear (regardless of stage) -- use normal appraisal.

3 Kernels are in the pre-25 percent stage -- (leaves are all killed above the base of the ear) ear has no potential. If all ears are in this category, appraise at zero.

NOTE: For purposes of this appraisal modification, "early freeze damage" refers to a freeze which occurs early enough in the popcorn's growth states to cause damage to the developing ears, without regard to its relationship to the calendar date of occurrence. The calendar date of the freeze **IS** important, however, in determining whether the insured could have prevented the damage through proper farming practices.

(4) WEIGHT METHOD - Use the FCI-74-A (CN & GS) Appraisal Worksheet (Exhibit 4) for appraisals after the kernel moisture drops below 40 percent.

(a) This method is based on weighing the ears in a fraction of an acre, then converting this production to pounds per acre.

(b) Select representative samples of:

1 1/100 acre if potential appears to be less than 500 pounds per acre.

2 1/1000 acre if potential appears to be 500 pounds or more per acre.

(c) Pick and husk all harvestable ears in the sample area. Weigh production.

(d) Multiply average sample weight by:

1 100 if sample size selected was 1/100 acre.

2 1000 if sample size selected was 1/1000 acre.

The result will be the pounds per acre of potential production (not corrected for moisture, etc.).

(e) Determine shelling percentage as follows:

1 Select a FIVE-pound representative ear popcorn sample; shell and weigh.

2 Divide the weight of the shelled popcorn by 5 and round to two decimal places; OR

3 Determine in accordance with Exhibit 6, Table G, column (4).

NOTE: Dividing the weight of the shelled popcorn by 4 (and rounding to two decimal places) gives **SHELLING PERCENT FACTOR** for structure measurements.

E Appraisal Deviations

(RESERVED)

FCI-74-B (CN & GS) - STAND REDUCTION METHOD
WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

(USED FROM EMERGENCE TO MILK STAGE)
Prepare an original and one copy.

A SEPARATE FCI-74-B IS REQUIRED FOR EACH FIELD OR SUB-FIELD INSPECTED. REFER TO EXHIBIT 6, TABLES A and B FOR SAMPLING RECOMMENDATIONS.

Item numbers on these pages correspond with item numbers on the FCI-74-B.

Item No.	Make the following entries:
1	Name of the insured EXACTLY as shown on the most recent Policy Confirmation.
2	Contract number from the most recent Policy Confirmation.
3	Unit number from the acreage report after it is verified to be correct.
4	"Popcorn."
5	Crop year as defined in the policy.
6	CFSA farm number, if applicable.
7	Field identification symbol.
8	Row width (average space in inches). Determine by measuring across THREE or more rows. Refer to Exhibit 6, Table B for row width and length requirement.
9	Enter the approved yield for the acreage from the APH form.
10	MAKE NO ENTRY.
11	Normal plant population - determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre.
12	Number of surviving plants in the same sample.
13-14	MAKE NO ENTRY.

15 Enter the percent of potential as follows:

A Determine stage at time of damage and enter in item 19.

B Before 11th leaf stage, use Stand Reduction Chart (Exhibit 6, Table C) and enter percent potential to nearest whole percent after interpolating.

C In 11th leaf stage and beyond, enter result of dividing item 12 by item 11 (to whole percent).

16 Repeat entry from item 9.

17 Result (in whole pounds) of multiplying item 15 (expressed as a decimal) by item 16.

18 Sum of entries in item 17 (to tenths).

19 Stage of growth at time of damage (refer to pages 3 through 7).

20 Repeat item 18 entry.

21 Total number of samples.

22 Result (in whole pounds) of dividing item 20 by item 21.

23 Notes and calculations.

Signatures

24 Insured's signature and date after all entries and calculations are explained to the insured.

25 Adjuster's code number, signature, and date.

Distribution:

One copy to the insured.
Original to the contract folder with FCI-74 copies.

FCI-74-B (CN & GS) (1-80)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

STAND REDUCTION APPRAISAL WORKSHEET
(Corn and Grain Sorghum)

1. INSURED'S NAME	2. CONTRACT NO.	3. UNIT NO.	4. CROP
I. M. Insured	XX-XXX-XXXXX	0100	Popcorn

5. CROP YR.	6. ASCS FARM NO.	7. FIELD NO.	8. ROW WIDTH	9. BASE YIELD
19YY	C-106	X	36"	2000

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO. (10)	NORMAL PLANT POPULATION 1/100 ACRE (11)	NO. OF SURVIVING PLANTS 1/100 ACRE (12)	GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY: PERCENT OF STAND (13)	GRAIN SORGHUM ONLY: ROUND COL. 13 TO NEAREST 5 PERCENT (14)	PERCENT OF POTENTIAL (15)		BASE YIELD (16)		APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (Col. 15 x 16) (17)
1	220	36			37	X	2000	=	740
2	220	32			34	X	2000	=	680
3	220	23			27	X	2000	=	540
4	220	42			41	X	2000	=	820
5	220	51			47	X	2000	=	940
6						X		=	
7						X		=	
8.		After	10th	leaf	stage	X		=	
9	Percent potential	is in	direct			X		=	
10		proportion	to	percent	stand:	X		=	
11	220	100	Col. 12 ÷ Col. 11 =		45	X	2000	=	900
12						X		=	
13						X		=	
14						X		=	
							18. TOTAL		3720

19. STAGE OF GROWTH AT TIME DAMAGE	20. TOTAL APPRAISALS FOR ALL SAMPLES	21. NO. OF SAMPLES	22. APPRAISAL PER ACRE/FIELD
8th leaf	3720 ÷	5	= 744 LBS.

23. NOTES AND CALCULATIONS

24. SIGNATURE OF PRODUCER: I. M. Insured — DATE: mm-dd-yy

25. CODE NO. & SIGNATURE OF ADJUSTER: XXXXX I. M. Adjuster — DATE: mm-dd-yy

(RESERVED)

FCI-74-C (CN & GS) - HAIL METHOD
WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

FCI-74-C (CN & GS) - HAIL METHOD
WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS
(USED FROM 7TH LEAF TO MILK STAGE)

Prepare original and one copy.

A SEPARATE FCI-74-C IS REQUIRED FOR EACH FIELD OR SUB-FIELD INSPECTED. REFER TO EXHIBIT 6, TABLES A AND B FOR SAMPLING RECOMMENDATIONS.

Item numbers on these pages correspond with item numbers on FCI-74-C.

Item No.	Make the following entries:
1	Name of the insured EXACTLY as shown on the most recent Policy Confirmation.
2	Contract number from the most recent Policy Confirmation.
3	Unit number from the acreage report after it is verified to be correct.
4	"Popcorn."
5	Crop year as defined in the policy.
6	CFSA farm number.
7	Field or subfield identification symbol.
8	MAKE NO ENTRY.
9	The approved yield for the acreage from the APH form.
10	MAKE NO ENTRY.
11	Normal plant population - determine by counting the potential (living, dead, missing, and non-emerged) plants in a length of row equivalent to 1/100 acre.
12	Number of plants totally destroyed. (If totally destroyed plants cannot be accurately counted, complete item 13 and enter result of subtracting item 13 from item 11.)
13	Number of remaining plants - determine number of remaining plants or enter the result of subtracting item 12 from item 11.
14	Determine and enter percent of damage (to whole percent).

A From the 7th through 10th leaf stages, use "Hail Stand Reduction Loss Table" (Exhibit 6, Table D) based on entries in items 11 and 13. Interpolate to nearest whole percent.

B After 10th leaf stage, divide item 12 by item 11.

15 Percent Cripples - Determine entry as follows (see item 31 for calculations and paragraph 4 D 2 for definition):

A Count the number of cripples in 100 remaining live plants.

B Individually evaluate the ears (kernel damage is evaluated in item 16) on the crippled plants to determine the GROSS damage from cripples.

C Multiply this GROSS percent times the remaining crop (100 - item 14) to obtain the NET percent damage. Round to nearest tenth.

16 Percent ear damage:

A If no ear damage - MAKE NO ENTRY.

B If ear damage:

(1) Select all ears from 10 consecutive representative plants.

(2) Determine the total number of kernels on these ears.

(3) Determine the total number of damaged kernels on these ears. The GROSS percent of ear damage is determined by dividing the total number of kernels damaged by the total number of kernels.

(4) Determine NET percent of ear damage by multiplying the GROSS percent times the remaining crop (100 - item 14 - item 15) and enter result in item 16.

17 Sum of items 14, 15, and 16.

18 Result of subtracting entry in item 17 from 100.

19 Determine and enter percent of leaf area destroyed.

20 Percent of damage for leaf destruction (Exhibit 6, Table E) based on items 19 and 27.

21 Result (to tenths) of multiplying item 18 by item 20.

22 Sum of items 17 and 21 (to tenths).

23 Result (to tenths) of subtracting item 22 from 100 (to tenths).

24 Repeat item 9 entry (yield from the APH form).

25 Result (in whole pounds) of multiplying item 23 (expressed as a decimal) by item 24.

26 Sum of entries in item 25.

27 Stage of growth at time of damage (refer to text paragraph 3 C 3).

28 Repeat item 26 entry.

29 Total number of samples.

30 Result (in whole pounds) of dividing item 28 by item 29.

31 Enter remarks pertinent to the appraisal. Also show calculations converting cripples to net percent of damage. See example below for one sample:

A No. of cripples in 100 plants, expressed as a percent.

B Percent of cripples which WILL NOT PRODUCE A NORMAL HARVESTABLE EAR (this example shows a "3 for 1" situation).

C A X B = percent damage from cripples.

D 100 minus item 14 entry.

E Net percent cripple damage against remaining stand.

EXAMPLE:

Sample No.	(A) % Cripples		(B) % Damage Factor	=	(C) % Damage from Cripples	X	(D) % Remaining Plants	=	(E) Net % Cripple Damage
1	25	X	.67	=	16.8	X	37	=	6.2

Signatures

32 Insured's signature and date after all entries and calculations are explained to the insured.

33 Adjuster's code number, signature, and date.

Distribution:

One copy to the insured.
Original to the contract folder (with FCI-74 copies).

FCI-74-C (CN & GS) (1-80)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

HAIL DAMAGE APPRAISAL WORKSHEET
(Corn and Grain Sorghum)

1. INSURED'S NAME	2. CONTRACT NO.	3. UNIT NO.	4. CROP
I.M. Insured	XX-XXX-XXXXX	0100	Popcorn

5. CROP YR.	6. ASCS FARM NO.	7. FIELD NO.	8. ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES	9. BASE YIELD
19YY	C-106	E		2000

COMPUTATIONS

SAMPLE NO. (10)	NORMAL NO. OF PLANTS 1/100 ACRE (11)	NO. PLANTS TOTALLY DES. TROYED 1/100 ACRE (12)	REMAINING STAND NO. PLANTS 1/100 ACRE ROW (13)	% DAMAGE FROM STAND REDUC. TION (Chart) (14)	% CRIPPLE (Corn Only) (15)	% EAR DAMAGE (Corn) % HEAD DAMAGE (Grain Sorghum) (16)	TOTAL DIRECT DAMAGE (14+15+16) (17)	POTENTIAL RE. MAINING (100-17) (18)	% LEAF AREA DESTROYED (19)	% DAMAGE FOR LEAF DESTRUC. TION (Chart) (20)	NET INDIRECT DAMAGE (18x20) (21)	% DAMAGE FROM HAIL (17+21) (22)	% POTENTIAL PRODUCTION RE. MAINING (100-22) (23)	BASE YIELD (24)	APPRAISAL FOR SAMPLE (23x24) (25)
1	240	201	39	63	6.2		69.2	30.8	45	1	0.3	69.5	30.5	2000	610
2	230	189	41	61	7.8		68.8	31.2	40	1	0.3	69.1	30.9	2000	618
3	240	198	42	61	7.3		68.3	31.7	42	1	0.3	68.6	31.4	2000	628
4	235	216	19	77	1.5		78.5	21.5	46	1	0.2	78.7	21.3	2000	426
5	240	205	35	65	5.9		70.9	29.1	44	1	0.3	71.2	28.8	2000	576
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															

26. TOTAL 2858

27. STAGE OF PLANT GROWTH AT TIME OF DAMAGE	28. TOTAL ALL SAMPLES	29. NO. SAMPLES	30. PER ACRE APPRAISAL
7th leaf	2858	÷ 5	= 572 lbs.

31. REMARKS

Net Percent Cripple Damage

SAMPLE No.	% Cripples		% DAMAGE FACTOR		% DAMAGE FROM CRIPPLES		% Remaining Plants		Net % Cripple Damage
1	25	x	.67	=	16.8	x	37	=	6.2
2	30	x	.67	=	20.1	x	39	=	7.8
3	28	x	.67	=	18.8	x	39	=	7.3
4	10	x	.67	=	6.7	x	23	=	1.5
5	25	x	.67	=	16.8	x	35	=	5.9

32. SIGNATURE OF PRODUCER: I.M. Insured — DATE: mm-dd-yy

33. CODE NO. & SIGNATURE OF ADJUSTER: XXXXX I.M. Adjuster — DATE: mm-dd-yy

(RESERVED)

FCI-74-A (CN & GS) - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

FCI-74-A (CN & GS) - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare an original and one copy.

A SEPARATE FCI-74-A IS REQUIRED FOR EACH UNIT INSPECTED. REFER TO EXHIBIT 6, TABLES A AND B FOR SAMPLING RECOMMENDATIONS.

MATURITY LINE METHOD: COMPLETE HEADING ITEMS 1 THROUGH 7, AND PART II, ITEMS 8 THROUGH 21. Item numbers correspond with item numbers on FCI-74-A.

Item No.	Make the following entries:
1	Name of the insured EXACTLY as shown on the most recent Policy Confirmation.
2	Contract number from the most recent Policy Confirmation.
3	Unit number from the acreage report after it is verified to be correct.
4	"Popcorn."
5	Crop year.
6	CFSA farm number.
7	MATURITY LINE - Circle "EC."

PART II - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (FROM MILK STAGE TO 40 PERCENT GRAIN MOISTURE)

8	Field identification symbol.
9	Acreage in field identified by item 8(to tenths).
10	Enter "1/100" if potential appears to be less than 500 pounds per acre, or "1/1000" if potential appears to be 500 pounds or more per acre.
11	Change heading as shown on worksheet example.
12-16	Weight for each sample by stage of maturity. Determine weights by: A Picking and husking all ears from the sample. B Discarding portions of ears having no kernels. C Breaking each ear in order to determine stage. D Sorting ears by stage and weighing all ears in stage (pounds, to tenths). Pound appraisals per stage are determined by totaling the sample weights by stage and multiplying stage totals by .40 (25% stage); .42 (50% stage); .45 (75% stage); .47 (95% stage); or .59 (100% stage).
17	Sum the (adjusted-for-stage) LB. APPR. PER STAGE from items 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and multiply by 100 (1/100 A.) or 1,000 (1/1000 A.).
18	Number of sample plots.
19	Result (to tenths) of dividing item 17 by item 18 (in whole pounds). Change BUSHEL to "LB." in heading.
20	Insured's signature and date after all entries and calculations are explained to insured.
21	Adjuster's code number, signature, and date.

Distribution: Original to the contract folder (with FCI-74 copies).
One copy to the insured.

FCI-74-A (CN & GS) (3-80)

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

APPRAISAL WORKSHEET
Corn, Grain Sorghum and Silage

1. INSURED'S NAME	2. CONTRACT NO.	3. UNIT NO.	7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CO. & ENTER IN COL. 10, PART I
I. M. INSURED	XX-XXX-XXXXX	0100	GRAIN SORGHUM - GS EAR CORN - EC (circled) CORN SILAGE - CS GRAIN SORGHUM SILAGE - SS

4. CROP	5. CROP YEAR	6. ASCS FARM NO.
Popcorn	19YY	XXXX

PART I - MATURE EAR CORN - SILAGE - GRAIN SORGHUM WEIGHT METHOD

FIELD ID (8)	ACRES IN FIELD (9)	KIND OF APPR. (10)	FRACTION OF ACRE (11)	RECORD IN EACH BLOCK THE POUNDS PER SAMPLE PLOT (12)		TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS (13)		NO. OF SAMPLE PLOTS (14)		AVERAGE SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD (15)		YIELD FACTOR (16)		PER ACRE YIELD (USE ONE) (17)	FOR MATURE CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM PERCENT 18. MOISTURE	19. SHELLING
					=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
					=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
					=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
					=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
					=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		

PART II - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn from milk stage to 40% moisture)

FIELD ID (8)	ACRES IN FIELD (9)	FRACTION OF ACRE (10)	(11)	STAGES: 1/4 (12) (.40)	1/2 (13) (.42)	3/4 (14) (.45)	DOUGHY (15) (.47)	EXTENDED (16) (.59)		TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES (17)		NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS (18)		LB. ~~BUSHEL~~ APPRAISAL (19)
X	20Ø	1/100	LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS	6.1 3.3 3.3	7.1 6.5 4.4 / 5.2 6.3	6.9 4.1 3.2	3.5							
			LB. ~~BU.~~ APPR. ~~FROM CHART~~ PER STAGE	5.1	+ 12.4	+ 6.4	+ 1.6	+ 0	X100	= 2550	÷	5	=	510
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS							TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES		NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS		BUSHEL APPRAISAL
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE		+	+	+	+		=	÷		=	
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS							TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES		NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS		BUSHEL APPRAISAL
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE		+	+	+	+		=	÷		=	
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS							TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES		NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS		BUSHEL APPRAISAL
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE		+	+	+	+		=	÷		=	

20. PRODUCER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	21. CODE NO. & FIELDPERSON'S SIGNATURE	DATE
I. M. Insured	MM-DD-YY	XXXXX I.M. Adjuster	MM-DD-YY

(RESERVED)

FCI-74-A (CN & GS) - WEIGHT METHOD
WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

FCI-74-A (CN & GS) - WEIGHT METHOD WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Prepare an original and one copy.

A SEPARATE FCI-74-A IS REQUIRED FOR EACH UNIT INSPECTED. REFER TO EXHIBIT 6, TABLES A AND B FOR SAMPLING AND ROW LENGTH RECOMMENDATIONS.

WEIGHT METHOD: COMPLETE HEADING ITEMS 1 THROUGH 7, PART I, ITEMS 8 THROUGH 9, AND SIGNATURE ITEMS 20 and 21.

Item numbers correspond with item numbers on FCI-74-A.

Item No.	Make the following entries:
1	Name of the insured EXACTLY as shown on the most recent policy confirmation.
2	Contract number from the most recent policy confirmation.
3	Unit number from the acreage report after it is verified to be correct.
4	"Popcorn."
5	Crop year.
6	CFSA farm number.
7	WEIGHT METHOD - Circle "EC" and enter in item 10, Part I.

PART I - WEIGHT METHOD (FOR GRAIN, 40 PERCENT MOISTURE OR BELOW, TO MATURITY)

8	Field identification symbol.
9	Acreage in field or subfield identified by item 8 (to tenths).
10	"EC."
11	Enter "1/100" if the potential appears to be less than 500 pounds per acre, or "1/1000" if potential appears to be 500 pounds or more per acre.
12	Weight for each sample (pounds, to tenths).
13	Sum of entries in item 12 (to tenths).
14	Number of sample plots.
15	Result (to tenths) of dividing item 13 by item 14.
16	If entry in item 11 is "1/100", enter "100"; if entry in item 11 is "1/1000", enter "1000."
17	Result (to whole pounds) of multiplying item 15 by item 16. Cross out "BUSHELS" and enter "POUNDS."
18	Moisture percentage (to tenths) if in excess of 15.0 (through 40 percent).
19	Shelling percentage (to whole percent). (Refer to Exhibit 6, Table G, Column (4).)
20	Insured's signature and date after all entries and calculations are explained to insured.
21	Adjuster's code number, signature, and date.

Distribution: Original to the contract folder (with FCI-74 copies).
One copy to the insured.

FCI-74-A (CN & GS) (3-80)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

APPRAISAL WORKSHEET
Corn, Grain Sorghum and Silage

1. INSURED'S NAME	2. CONTRACT NO.	3. UNIT NO.	7. CIRCLE APPRAISAL CO. & ENTER IN COL. 10, PART I
I.M. Insured	XX-XXX-XXXXX	0100	GRAIN SORGHUM - GS EAR CORN - (EC) (circled) CORN SILAGE - CS GRAIN SORGHUM SILAGE - SS
4. CROP: Popcorn 5. CROP YEAR: 19YY 6. ASCS FARM NO.: XXXX			

PART I - MATURE EAR CORN - SILAGE - GRAIN SORGHUM WEIGHT METHOD

FIELD ID	ACRES IN FIELD	KIND OF APPR. (10)	FRACTION OF ACRE (11)	RECORD IN EACH BLOCK THE POUNDS PER SAMPLE PLOT (12)							TOTAL WEIGHT ALL SAMPLE PLOTS (13)		NO. OF SAMPLE PLOTS (14)		AVERAGE SAMPLE WEIGHT PER FIELD (15)		YIELD FACTOR (16)		PER ACRE YIELD (USE ONE) (17)	FOR MATURE CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM: PERCENT 15. MOISTURE	PERCENT 15. SHELLING
F	10.0	EC	1/100	4.3	6.2	5.1	3.9	5.0		=	24.5	÷	5	=	4.9	×	100	=	POUNDS ~~BUSHELS~~ 490 ~~TONS~~	20.5	80
										=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
										=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
										=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		
										=		÷		=		×		=	BUSHELS / TONS		

PART II - MATURITY LINE WEIGHT METHOD (For ear corn from milk stage to 40% moisture)

FIELD ID	ACRES IN FIELD	FRACTION OF ACRE (10)	(11)	STAGES: 1/4 (12)	1/2 (13)	3/4 (14)	DOUGHY (15)	EXTENDED (16)	TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES (17)	NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS (18)	BUSHEL APPRAISAL (19)
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS								
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE	+	+	+	+		=	÷	=
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS						TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES	NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS	BUSHEL APPRAISAL
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE	+	+	+	+		=	÷	=
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS						TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES	NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS	BUSHEL APPRAISAL
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE	+	+	+	+		=	÷	=
			LBS. PER STAGE - ALL PLOTS						TOTAL APPR. ALL STAGES	NO. REP. SAMPLE PLOTS	BUSHEL APPRAISAL
			BU. APPR. FROM CHART PER STAGE	+	+	+	+		=	÷	=

20. PRODUCER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	21. CODE NO. & FIELDPERSON'S SIGNATURE	DATE
I.M. Insured	MM-DD-YY	XXXXX I.M. Adjuster	MM-DD-YY

(RESERVED)

PREPARATION OF FCI-74, FIELD INSPECTION AND CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY

A Instructions:

1 The FCI-74 is a progressive form containing all notices of damage for all inspections (preliminary, **(NACAT→** replant **←NACAT)**, and final) on a unit.

2 If an FCI-74 has been prepared on a prior inspection, verify each entry and enter additional information as needed. Give the insured a copy after each inspection.

3 If the acreage report contains errors, handle in accordance with M8-AR and the LAM.

4 For delayed notices or delayed claims, refer to the LAM.

5 For corrected claims or fire losses (double coverage), and cases involving concealment, misrepresentation, or litigation, refer to the LAM.

6 At the completion of the Final Claim, in the upper right of the Heading box, enter the appropriate transmittal code: **(NACAT→** "001 - Replant Claim;" "002 - Corrected Replant;" **←NACAT)** "005 - Final Claim;" "006 - Corrected Final."

7 For claims involving an FCI-73 Certification Form (when all the acreage on the unit has been appraised to be put to another use **(NACAT→** or when acreage is being appraised for a replanting payment **←NACAT)** and all acreage on the unit has been initially planted), handle in accordance with the LAM. Enter "CERTIFICATION FORM" in the heading of the FCI-74 and "C" in item 24.

8 Each "No Indemnity Due" claim must be verified by an APPRAISAL or NOTIFICATION from the insured that the production exceeded the guarantee. Handle such claims in accordance with itemized instructions contained in the LAM.

9 The adjuster is responsible for determining if any of the insured's requirements under the notice and claim provisions have not been met. If any have not, the adjuster should contact the CFSA representative.

10 Verify or make the entries on the FCI-74 as instructed in sub-paragraphs B, C, and D for Parts I, II, and III.

a Entries and provisions which are not applicable to catastrophic coverage have been identified herein, although some may have been missed.

b All entries must be clearly PRINTED IN INK or TYPEWRITTEN.

c Item numbers on the preparation instructions correspond with the item numbers on the FCI-74.

d Instructions designated "P" apply to preliminary inspections only.

e Instructions designated "F" apply to final inspections only.

f (NACAT→ Instructions designated "R" apply to replant inspections only.←NACAT)

g Undesignated instructions apply to preliminary, (NACAT→ replant ←NACAT) and final inspections.

11 If corrections on the original FCI-74 are not legible, prepare a replacement FCI-74 and void the original. Date, initial, and file the voided copy in the insured's folder.

12 (NACAT→ Replanting payment inspections shall be prepared as final inspections on the FCI-74 only when qualifying for a replant payment. Non-qualifying replant payment inspections are to be handled as preliminary inspections. If qualified for a replant payment, an FCI-73, Certification Form, may be prepared on the initial farm visit. Refer to the LAM.

13 To qualify for a replanting payment: (1) The appraisal must not exceed 90 percent of the guarantee; (2) the acreage replanted must be AT LEAST the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage for the unit; and (3) the acreage must have been planted on or after the initial planting date established by the Actuarial Table.←NACAT)

B **Part I - Notice of Damage**

1 General Information

a If notice of damage was given and "No Inspection" is necessary, enter in item 60 the unit number(s), "No Inspection," the date, and your initials. The insured's signature is not required.

b If none of the units require an immediate inspection, enter the unit number(s), "No Inspection," the date, and your initials, and return the file to the service office. The insured's signature is not required.

c When a notice of damage was filed, the CFSA representative should have already completed Part I of the FCI-74 for one unit. For cases where damage was reported on more than one unit, the CFSA representative should have recorded the remaining DAMAGED unit(s) in item 15.

2 Verify or Make the Following Entries:

Item No.	Entry or instructions:
1	Name of the insured EXACTLY as shown on the most recent Policy Confirmation.
2	Contract number from the most recent Policy Confirmation.
3	Unit number from the acreage report after it is verified to be correct.

4 "Popcorn (043)"

5 Crop year as defined in the policy.

6 "X" ONLY if the insured is an insurance provider employee, contractor, or representative.

7 Name of Native American landlord when a Native American lessor agreement is in effect.

8 "X" ONLY if an assignment of POPCORN indemnity is in effect for the CROP YEAR.

9 "X" ONLY if a transfer of right to POPCORN indemnity is in effect for the UNIT for the CROP YEAR. Refer to the LAM.

10 Legal description or location where the insured or the insured's representative can be reached.

11 Telephone number (including area code) where the insured or the insured's representative can be reached.

12 Entries in this item are for the purpose of ensuring that losses are adjusted timely and equitably between companion contracts, and that duplication of effort is minimized.

a If no other person has a share in the unit, enter "NONE."

b In all cases where the insured has LESS than a 100 percent share of a loss-affected unit, ask the insured if the OTHER person sharing in the unit has a multi-peril (i.e., not crop-hail, fire, etc.) contract either insured or reinsured by CFSA.

(1) If the OTHER person does not, enter "NONE."

(2) If the other person has a multi-peril contract (companion contract) and it is serviced by the SAME office, enter the contract number. Also prepare an FCI-74 for any other CFSA contracts.

(3) If the other person has a multiple-peril contract and it is serviced by a DIFFERENT office or agent, enter contract number if known, or if not known enter "CFSA" or "MPCI Agent" as applicable. In item 60, enter the code number, name, address, and telephone number of the OTHER office or agent, if known. Contact the CFSA for further instructions.

(4) If the existence of a contract or agent for the OTHER person cannot be verified, enter "Agent Unknown" and include (in item 60) the name, address and telephone number of the OTHER PERSON sharing in the crop.

13 R&P MAKE NO ENTRY.

F Insured's estimate of HARVESTED production to the nearest whole pound on this unit, if available.

14 P a Enter the date the notice of damage was given for the unit in item 3, and use the same date for any FCI-74's prepared for other damaged units shown in item 15.

b A fourth preliminary inspection (if needed) requires an additional set of FCI-74's. Enter the date of notice for a fourth preliminary inspection in the 1st space of item 14 on the second set.

c Reserve the "FINAL" space on the first page of the first set of FCI-74's for the date of notice for the final inspection, **(NACAT→** and FOR REPLANT CLAIMS.**←NACAT)**

d If the inspection is initiated by the CFSA, enter "CFSA. Insp." instead of the date.

R&F Adjusters: Transfer the last date in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd space to the FINAL space if a final **(NACAT→** or replant **←NACAT)** inspection should be made as a result of the notice. Use the date entered in the "FINAL" notice of damage for all damaged units shown in item 15 unless an earlier notice has been filed on any unit. **ALWAYS ENTER THE COMPLETE DATE OF NOTICE FOR THE "FINAL" INSPECTION IN THE FINAL SPACE ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE FIRST SET OF FCI-74's (month, day, year)**. For a delayed notice of loss or delayed claim, refer to the LAM.

15 This item is reserved strictly for "tracking" DAMAGED units on the "master FCI-74" in loss adjustment control. (The "master FCI-74" is the one prepared for the FIRST unit of the crop upon which damage was reported.) See item 60 instructions for proper handling of UNDAMAGED units. Handle DAMAGED units as follows:

a Enter on the master FCI-74 the unit number(s) for any DAMAGED unit(s) of the crop not already entered (if a loss is probable).

b Perform an inspection and complete an FCI-74 for all damaged units that need an immediate inspection.

c When an FCI-74 is prepared for a unit, "X" out the unit number in this item on the master FCI-74.

d Explain (in item 60 of the master FCI-74) why an FCI-74 was NOT prepared for any unit shown in item 15.

e If you determine that a previously reported unit is uninsurable or was combined with another unit (fails to qualify for unit division), prepare a REVISED acreage report deleting the unit.

NOTE: If more spaces are needed for additional damaged units, enter the unit numbers on an attached FCI-6 and identify them as "Damaged." When an FCI-74 is prepared for any additional unit, "X" out the unit number on the FCI-6. Explain (on the FCI-6) why an FCI-74 was NOT prepared for any of the additional damaged units.

F **DAMAGED** units: At the time of FINAL inspection, enter ALL additional DAMAGED units of the CROP in item 15 of the master FCI-74. Complete item 25 to show the estimated yield for each unit NOT X'd out.

UNDAMAGED units: Refer to item 60 instructions regarding the unit number and estimated yield of all additional UNDAMAGED units.

NOTE: If the master FCI-74 is transmitted for processing before all damaged units can be accounted for, utilize a non-finalized FCI-74 as a substitute master FCI-74 to assure all damaged units are cleared. (Enter the previous master FCI-74 unit number X'd out in item 15.)

C **Part II - Acreage Appraised, Appraised Production and Adjustments**

Verify or Make the Following Entries:

Item No.		Entry or instructions:
16	P	MAKE NO ENTRY.
	R&F	Enter the primary insured cause of loss EXACTLY as listed below and the WHOLE percent of loss (always over 50 percent). IF IT IS EVIDENT THAT NO INDEMNITY IS DUE, ENTER "NONE." ALSO ENTER "NO INDEMNITY DUE," IN BOLD PRINT, IN THE HEADING OF THE FCI-74.

Cold Winter (43)	Flood (51)	Poor Drainage (32)
Cold Wet Weather (44)	Freeze (42)	Tornado (64)
Cyclone (63)	Frost (41)	Volcanic Eruption (98)
Drought (11)	Hail (21)	Wildlife (93)
Earthquake (97)	Heat (12)	Wind/Excess Wind (61)
Erosion (94)	Hot Wind (62)	Hurricane/Tropical
Excess Moisture/Precip (31)	Insects* (71)	Depression (92)
Failure Irrigtn Supply (13)	Mycotoxins (82)	
Fire (91)	Plant Disease* (81)	"Other" (99)

*Damage due to insufficient or improper application of disease or pest control measures are not insured causes of loss. Specify the type of insects, disease, or mycotoxins in item 60.

If a primary or secondary insured cause of loss is shown as "Other," explain in item 60.

17	P	MAKE NO ENTRY.
	R&F	IF ENTRY IN ITEM 16 IS LESS THAN 100 percent, enter the secondary insured cause of loss from the list in item 16. Enter "NONE" if no indemnity due.
18		Enter the claim number as assigned by the CFSA representative.
19	R&P	MAKE NO ENTRY.
	F	Make an entry only if the insured harvested production from two or more insured practices. Enter the 3-digit code number from the County Actuarial Table and the percent (in whole percent) of

HARVESTED production for each practice. Percentages from all practices must total 100 percent.

20 P Primary insured cause of damage for EACH inspection. Refer to item 16 for entries.

R& F Primary insured cause of damage during the crop year (entered in the "4TH OR FINAL" space). Delete "4TH OR." Refer to item 16 for entries.

21 P Enter the first three letters of the month during which MOST of the insured damage (including progressive damage) occurred for each preliminary inspection. Include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable as in the case of hail damage; e.g., AUG 11.

R&F Enter (under the "4TH OR FINAL" heading) the first three letters of the month during which most of the insured damage occurred, and include the SPECIFIC DATE where applicable; e.g., AUG 11.

22 P MAKE NO ENTRY.

R **(NACAT→** Date the acreage was replanted to popcorn (from a completed FCI-73, Certification Form, returned by the insured).**←NACAT)**

F Enter the date the entire acreage was (1) totally destroyed, or (2) a combination of destroyed, put to other use, or harvested. For cases involving a Certification Form when the entire unit is put to another use, enter the date from item 15 of the FCI-73.

Enter "Incomplete" if, at the time of final inspection, there is any insured acreage which is unharvested and could still be harvested. If none of the acreage was harvested nor will be harvested, enter "No Harvest."

23 P&R MAKE NO ENTRY.

F This item is used to determine if the insured complied with the contract provisions regarding timely notices of damage and submission of claims. If the number of days elapsed through the final NOTICE exceeds 10 days (after the end of the insurance period), or if the number of days elapsed through the CLAIM exceeds 60 days, handle as a delayed notice or delayed claim, respectively, in accordance with the LAM.

a Begin counting the day after the EARLIEST OF:

(1) completion of harvest on the unit;

(2) total destruction of the entire crop on the unit; or

(3) the calendar date for the end of the insurance period (use this date if harvest is incomplete).

b Count through BOTH the dates of:

(1) final NOTICE of loss,; and

(2) final signature date of the CLAIM. (Use date in item 68. If "C" is entered in item 24, use date in item 69.)

c If the number of days elapsed is:

(1) "61" or more for the CLAIM, enter the number of days elapsed through the final signature date of the CLAIM.

(2) "60" or less for the CLAIM, enter the number of days elapsed through the final NOTICE of loss. (If final notice was given on or before the earliest of paragraph a (1), (2), or (3) above, enter "0".)

d Enter Type of Coverage: "C" Catastrophic Coverage (CAT)
"L" Limited Buy-up
"A" Additional Buy-up

To show both entries in this box separate them with a diagonal line. Example: C/3 is entered for CAT coverage and a 3-day lapse of time.

24 P MAKE NO ENTRY.

R& F a Enter "C" for any of the following situations:

(1) An FCI-73, Certification Form, has been used on this unit.

(2) The insured is an absentee insured.

(3) This is an unusual or controversial claim.

Attach all necessary documentation to any FCI-74's which have absentee insureds or are controversial or unusual type claims and transmit (original copies of the FCI-74) to the CFSA authorized representative.

b Enter "Rev" if a revised acreage report is or has been prepared FOR THE UNIT at any time.

c Enter "APH record" if the form is being completed for APH records only. See Catastrophic Risk Protection Handbook (or Crop Insurance Handbook for Limited or Additional Coverage) for distribution.

d If applicable, enter "SC" if a self Certification form is used. This does not apply to the self-certification replant worksheet.

25 R&P MAKE NO ENTRY.

F Enter (on the master FCI-74) the insured's estimate of the total harvested and unharvested production per acre in WHOLE pounds for

each DAMAGED unit listed in item 15 for which no FCI-74 has been prepared.

If more spaces are needed, enter the additional unit yields with the unit numbers on an attached FCI-6. Identify the units as "DAMAGED" on the FCI-6.

If moisture and grain quality have been taken into consideration and the yield still exceeds the per-acre guarantee, preparation of the FCI-74 for those unit(s) is NOT required.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ITEMS 26 THROUGH 42

If a correction is necessary in items 26 through 42, strike out all entries on the line. The insured and adjuster should then initial the line deletion in the margin beside item 26. Make the correct entries on a new line.

Make separate line entries in items 26 through 42 for varying:

a rate/risk areas, or farming practices;

b APH yields;

c appraisals;

d adjustments to appraised production (moisture or quality adjustment factors); or

e stages or intended use(s) of acreage;

f shares (e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit);

g appraisals for damage due to hail or fire if hail and fire exclusion is in effect. **(Hail-fire exclusion NA CAT/Limited)**

26 Field identification symbol from a sketch map or an aerial photo. See item 60. In the margin, enter the DATE of inspection for the LAST line entry of each inspection.

(NACAT→ NOTE: If only part of the acreage is replanted, omit the field ID symbol for the fields that have not been replanted and that have been consolidated into a single line entry. See item 28, "Replant."**←NACAT)**

27 P The number of acres, to tenths (include "E" if estimated), for which consent for other use is given. Determine actual acreage, to tenths, when the boundaries of the appraised acreage may not be determinable later.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

28 See the LAM for the definition of acceptable determined acres as used herein.

P Determined acres, to tenths, for acreage:

a abandoned;

b put to other use without consent; or

c damaged by uninsured causes.

R **(NACAT→** Determined total acres, to tenths, of replanted acreage (do NOT estimate). Make a separate line entry for any PART of a field NOT replanted.

a To qualify for a replant payment the acreage replanted must be AT LEAST the lesser of 20 acres or 20 percent of the insured acreage on the UNIT.

b Determine the acreage of any fields NOT replanted. Consolidate it into a single line entry UNLESS the usual reasons for separate entries apply. Record the field identities (from a map or aerial photo) in item 60.

c ACCOUNT FOR ALL ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.**←NACAT)**

F Determined total acres, to tenths. ACCOUNT FOR ALL INSURABLE ACREAGE IN THE UNIT.

If it is determined that the measured acreage differs from CFSA-recorded acreage, notify the local CFSA office accordingly. Attempt to resolve the differences, then document findings on an FCI-6. Include the reasons why you consider your measurements to be correct.

NOTE: Acreage breakdowns WITHIN a unit may be estimated (enter "E" in front of the acres) if a determination is impractical AND if authorization was received from the CFSA authorized representative. Document authorization in item 60.

29 The correct rate/risk area classification. Verify with the acreage report and if the classification is found to be incorrect, prepare a revised acreage report. **NOTE:** Unrated land is uninsurable. **(NACAT→** Written Agreements and High-Risk Land Exclusion **←NACAT)**

30 Insured's share to THREE decimal places, as determined at the time of inspection. If shares vary on the same UNIT, use separate line entries.

31 Practice, entered as a 3-digit code (EXACTLY AS SHOWN ON THE County Actuarial Table), as carried out by the insured.

32 Type entered as a 3-digit code (EXACTLY AS SHOWN ON THE County Actuarial Table).

33 P MAKE NO ENTRY.

R&F STAGE abbreviations as shown below.

R	STAGE	EXPLANATION
	"R"	**(NACAT→** Acreage replanted and qualifying for a replant payment.
	"NR"	Acreage not replanted or not qualifying for a replant payment.**←NACAT)**

F	STAGE	EXPLANATION
	"P"	Acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged solely by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide records of production which are acceptable to the insurance provider.
	"H"	Harvested.
	"UH"	Unharvested or put to other use with consent.
	"PT"	Acreage eligible for prevented planting that was planted to the insured crop after the late planting period.
	"NP"	Acreage eligible for prevented planting that was not planted to any crop that was intended for harvest or was harvested in the same crop year.

34 P Enter the intended use from the abbreviations shown below.

R **(NACAT→** Enter "Replant" or "Not Replanted," as applicable for the acreage, on separate lines. ACCOUNT FOR ALL ACREAGE ON THE UNIT.**←NACAT)**

F Verify any "Intended Use" entry. If the final use of the acreage was not as indicated, strike out the original line and initial it. Enter all data on a new line showing the correct "Final Use."

USE	EXPLANATION
"To soybeans," "replant," "pastured," "plowed," etc.	Use made of the acreage.
"WOC"	Without Consent.
"SU"	Solely uninsured.
"ABA"	Abandoned.
"UH"	Unharvested.
"H	Harvested for grain.
"PP" (Use only with "NP" stage)	Acreage eligible for prevented planting **that was not planted** to any crop.

NOTE: Grain ONLY is insurable, enter "H" if the crop is harvested for grain. Popcorn harvested as silage without prior written consent will be considered destroyed without consent, and the entry should read "Silage WOC". If harvested as silage with consent enter "Silage".

Enter the net production from appraisals for the line. This entry is determined by multiplying item 28 acreage times the sum of all appraisals for the line (rounded to whole pounds). See production calculation instructions.

35 P Per-acre appraisal in whole pounds, of POTENTIAL production for acreage in item 27. (See appraisal methods for additional instructions.)

R& F Per-acre appraisal in whole pounds of POTENTIAL production for acreage in item 28. **(NACAT→** Be sure to enter "NR" in item 33 if the combined appraisal in items 35, 36, and 37 totals 90 percent or more of the guarantee for replant claims.**←NACAT)**

NOTE: IF THERE IS NO POTENTIAL ON UH ACREAGE (item 33), ENTER "0."

36 **a** **(NA CAT/Limited→)** Make an entry, as described below, ONLY IF ALL of the following conditions have been met:

(1) Hail or fire damage has occurred on the unit;

(2) Hail and fire exclusion is in effect; AND

(3) The original amount of hail or fire liability has NOT been reduced.

b Enter the appraisal determined as follows.

(1) Determine the weighted AVERAGE percent (based upon gross acres) of hail or fire damage (from the hail or fire claim) for the unit.

(2) Subtract the percent "deductible" (level 1-50%, level 2-35%, level 3-25%) from the average percent of hail or fire damage (Example: Hail damage 40% minus 35% for Level 2 = 5%).

(3) Multiply the remainder of step 2 times the applicable level factor from the FCI-78 to determine a 4-place factor (.05 X 1.54 for level 2 = .0770).

(4) Multiply the factor determined in step 3 times the per-acre guarantee for the acreage, and enter the result in item 36 of the claim form. (.0770 X a 2000 pound guarantee will equal a 154 pound appraisal.) Make no entry for "O" appraisals.

Make no ENTRY in item 37 for such hail/fire damage. Appraisals for hail/fire damage (when hail/fire exclusion is in effect and the original hail/fire liability HAS been reduced) and for other uninsured causes are, however, required in item 37.**←NACAT/Limited)**

R **(NACAT→** Add any appraisals determined above to any appraisals in item 35 and 37 to determine if appraisals equal or exceed 90 percent of the guarantee. If they do, the insured is ineligible for a replant payment, and you enter "NR" in item 33 for the acreage.

Inform the insured that the acreage is ineligible for a replant payment. Also see item 60 instructions.**←NACAT)**

37 Uninsured Causes - EXPLAIN IN ITEM 60

a Hail and Fire Exclusion NOT in effect:

(1) For acreage abandoned without consent, put to other use without consent, damaged SOLELY by uninsured causes, or for which the insured failed to provide acceptable records of production: enter NOT LESS than the insured's production guarantee in whole pounds for the line, (calculated by multiplying the elected COVERAGE LEVEL PERCENTAGE times the approved APH yield per acre shown on the APH form) for any such acreage. NOTE: Late and prevented planting acreage guarantees are reduced as provided in the insurance contract.

NOTE: On preliminary inspections, advise the insured to keep the harvested production from any acreage damaged solely by uninsured causes separate from other production.

(2) For acreage that is damaged PARTLY by uninsured causes, enter the APPRAISED UNINSURED loss of production per acre in whole pounds, for any such acreage.

NOTE: For fire losses, if the insured also has other fire insurance (double coverage), refer to the LAM.

b **(NA CAT/Limited→)** Hail and fire exclusion IN EFFECT.

(1) For hail or fire damage ONLY:

(a) If the original amount of hail and fire liability HAS NOT BEEN REDUCED, MAKE NO ENTRY.

(b) If the original amount of hail and fire LIABILITY HAS BEEN REDUCED, enter the appraised amount of UNINSURED hail or fire damage per acre calculated as follows: Divide the hail or fire insurance indemnity per acre by the original hail and fire insurance liability per acre and multiply the result by 2.00 (for Level 1), 1.54 (for Level 2) or 1.33 (for Level 3), whichever is applicable, times the production guarantee per acre.

(2) For hail or fire damage AND OTHER UNINSURED causes of loss:

(a) If the original amount of hail and fire liability has NOT been reduced, enter ONLY the amount per acre of OTHER uninsured damage.

(b) If the original amount of hail and fire liability HAS BEEN REDUCED, calculate the appraised amount of UNINSURED hail or fire damage per acre as in subparagraph b(1)(b) above. ADD to it the appraisal

per acre in whole pounds, for any OTHER uninsured damage. Enter the total appraisal of UNINSURED damage per acre.**(←NA CAT/Limited)**

38 R MAKE NO ENTRY.

P& F When a weight-method appraisal is made in whole pounds, enter the shelling percentage rounded to whole percent from the FCI-74-A. See Exhibit 6, Table G, Column (4) (convert decimal to whole percent). If the shelling percent cannot be determined, enter "80" and explain in item 60 why it is not available. If the appraisal was not by the weight-method, make no entry.

39 R MAKE NO ENTRY.

P&F For appraised MATURE grain in excess of 15.0 percent moisture, enter the four place moisture factor from the popcorn moisture chart (Exhibit 6 Table H). **DO NOT ENTER MOISTURE IF ELIGIBLE FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT.**

40 MAKE NO ENTRY.

41 R **(NACAT→** Enter insured's actual cost to replant (per acre) to the nearest whole dollar. Example: $24.75 will be shown as "25". DO NOT INCLUDE COSTS NOT ACTUALLY INCURRED. EXAMPLE: Do not include replanting costs on landlord's claim if the expenses were incurred by only the tenant (whether or not insured). In such case, do not prepare a final replanting-payment FCI-74. If an FCI-74 has been started (Part 1 or more has been completed), prepare it as a preliminary and clear the notice of damage as appropriate.**←NACAT)**

P&F For weight-method appraisals of mature unharvested popcorn which, due to insurable causes, is not of merchantable popcorn quality and is rejected by the processor, divide the value per pound of the damaged popcorn (for any use) by the contract price per pound for undamaged popcorn. Enter the factor to three decimal places. Do not allow any reduction in value due to uninsurable causes. Identify in item 60 which factors were and were not allowed in establishing the value. If the popcorn has no value, enter ".000". See the LAM.

42 The adjuster making the first inspection on the crop contract is to perform APH responsibilities. Refer to the Crop Insurance Handbook (Limited and Additional Coverage) and Catastrophic Risk Protection Handbook (CAT Coverage) for adjuster's responsibilities.

R&F Enter the average yield per acre in whole pounds from the APH form.

43 P MAKE NO ENTRY.

R& F Total acres, to tenths, for the unit on LAST SET OF FCI-74's prepared for the unit. LEAVE BLANK ON PREVIOUS SET(S).

D **Part III - Harvested Production**

1 General Information

a **(NACAT→** THERE WILL BE NO "HARVESTED PRODUCTION" ENTRIES IN PART III FOR REPLANT PAYMENTS.**←NACAT)**

b THERE GENERALLY WILL BE NO HARVESTED PRODUCTION ENTRIES IN ITEMS 44 THROUGH 59 FOR PRELIMINARY INSPECTIONS.

c IF ACCEPTABLE SALES OR WEIGHT TICKETS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, OBTAIN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE TO DETERMINE VALUE OR TEST WEIGHT AND MOISTURE PERCENTAGE. Refer to the LAM.

d If additional lines are necessary, the data may be entered on an FCI-74 continuation sheet. Number a single-page continuation sheet attached to a single-page FCI-74 "PAGE 2 of 2 PAGES." Use SEPARATE LINES for:

(1) Separate storage structures.

(2) Varying determinations of production (varying moisture, test weight, shelling percentage, etc.).

NOTE: Average percent of dockage and moisture can be entered (as a factor) on the FCI-74 when the elevator has calculated the average on the summary sheet, separate FCI-74 line entries are not otherwise required, and when the determined average is acceptable to the adjuster. See the LAM for instructions.

(3) Varying shares; e.g., 50 percent and 75 percent shares on the same unit.

(4) Conical piles or cones. Do NOT add the cone in the top or bottom of a bin to the height of other grain in the structure. For computing the production in cones and conical piles, see the LAM.

e Account for **ALL HARVESTED PRODUCTION** (for **ALL ENTITIES** sharing in the crop) except production appraised **BEFORE** harvest (and shown in Part II) because the quantity cannot later be determined.

f Items 44 through 47 are for structure measurement entries (RECTANGULAR, ROUND, OR SQUARE). If structures are a combination of shapes, break into a series of average measurements, if possible.

g Enter "Odd Shape," "Conical Pile," or "Ground Shelled" in items 44 through 47 if production is stored in odd-shaped structures, in conical piles, or is ground shelled popcorn. Field computations of production stored in these structures are required as instructed in item 51.

h If farm-stored production has been weighed prior to storage and acceptable weight tickets are available showing net weights, enter "Weighed and Stored on Farm" in items 44 through 47.

i For production commercially stored, sold, etc., make entries in items 44 through 47 as follows:

(1) Name and address of elevator or buyer. Do not include zip codes.

(2) "Seed."

(3) "Fed."

j Special Instructions for mycotoxin-infected Popcorn:

(1) If the popcorn is accepted, make the entries required in item 51 (or structure measurements, items 44-47), and items 52, 53, and 54, as applicable.

(2) If the popcorn is rejected:

(a) Production to count depends upon the value of the popcorn. Determine the value from a representative sample by contacting local grain dealers and any alternative marketing outlets. Absence of a local market DOES NOT automatically give zero value. Check markets within shipping distances for prices that would justify shipping (subtract shipping costs from such value). Provide such market information to the insured.

(b) Complete items 44 through 58 as applicable for Quality Adjustment.

(c) If any production has no value due to mycotoxin, record production in item 51 (also items 44-47 for structure measurements) and enter a ".000 QA factor in item 58. Report the disposition in item 60; see item 60 instructions. (If production has value, such value must be used even if the insured prefers to destroy the tainted grain.)

1 Complete the FCI-74, Claim for Indemnity, as if it were a "Certification FCI-74." Enter "CERTIFICATION FORM" in the heading of the FCI-74 and "C" in item 24. Have the insured sign and date the FCI-74 at the time of inspection.

2 Leave an FCI-73, Certification Form, with the insured with instructions to complete and return the form to the CFSA when the mycotoxin-infested popcorn has been destroyed (in conformity with

Agriculture Extension Service of other approved guideline). See the LAM for FCI-73 completion instructions.

3 Upon receipt of the completed FCI-73, make a field inspection and verify destruction of mycotoxin-infested popcorn. After verification and acceptance of the FCI-73, sign and date the form.

4 Complete the original FCI-74 by signing and dating after the FCI-73 has been accepted.

5 If the inspection reveals the popcorn has not been destroyed, reject the FCI-73. Void the original FCI-74 and complete a new FCI-74 showing the actual disposition.

NOTE: If there is reason to suspect significant mycotoxin the CFSA may pay reasonable costs for mycotoxin testing. Such tests should report the specific mycotoxin levels separately from other mycotoxins present. A mini-column test will determine if aflatoxin is present in quantities greater than 20 parts per billion, the normal threshold for price reduction. Further testing (modified min-column or thin-layer chromatography (TLC) may be authorized if it establishes a market for the affected grain. The CFSA will determine if testing is to be done on a paid basis and if such costs are considered justifiable.

k If there is harvested production from more than one practice or type and a separate approved APH yield has been established for each, the production also must be entered on separate lines in items 44-59 by type, and the ACTUAL percent of production by practice must be shown in item 19. If the production has been commingled, see the LAM.

l If a correction is necessary in items 44 through 59, strike out all entries on the line. The insured and adjuster should then initial the line deletion in the margin beside item 44. Make correct entries on a new line.

44 Internal measurement in feet, to tenths, of structural space occupied by the crop.

a Length if rectangular or square.

b Diameter if round. See the LAM to convert the circumference to diameter if internal diameter measurement is not possible.

45 Internal width measurement in feet, to tenths, of structural space occupied by the crop, in the structure, if rectangular or square. If round, enter "RND."

46 Depth measurement in feet, to tenths, of space occupied by the crop (production to count) in rectangular, round, or square structures.

If production from other units or sources **CANNOT** be satisfactorily determined, include such production as production to count. If the production from other units or sources **CAN** be satisfactorily determined, the adjuster may deduct the depth of the production not to count and explain in item 60. In such cases, enter the **NET** depth for the production to count. See item 59 for production-not-to-count instructions.

47 Cubic feet, to tenths, of space displaced by chutes, vents, studs, crossties, etc. Refer to the LAM for computation instructions.

48 MAKE NO ENTRY.

49 Enter "SH" (shelled), "EA" (ear), "GR" (ground ear), or "GS" (ground shelled).

50 Enter ONLY VARYING SHARES on SAME UNIT, to three decimal places.

51 Gross weight of grain, in whole pounds before deductions for moisture and dockage, for production:

a Weighed and stored on the farm.

b Sold - gross production for the UNIT shall be obtained from processor records.

c Stored in commercial storage - obtain gross production for the UNIT from summary and/or settlement sheets. (Individual load slips only WILL NOT suffice unless the storage facility or buyer WILL NOT provide summary and/or settlement sheets to the insured, and this is documented in item 60.)

d Stored in farm-stored structures, conical piles, or cones at top or bottom of a bin. The adjuster must compute the amount of gross production. Refer to the LAM for cubic footage and production computations. A copy of ALL production computations is to be left in the contract folder. See production calculation instructions.

e For ear popcorn, enter the pounds (including cob) of production.

NOTE: For mycotoxin-affected popcorn, enter ALL production, even if it has no market value. See item 60 for additional required entries.

52 Shelling percentage for EAR popcorn production recorded in:

a Item 51 (weight), enter shelling percent from Exhibit 6, Table G, Column (4)-- as two-place decimal. If not available,

enter standard shelling percentage of ".80" and explain in item 60, why shelling percent is not available.

b Items 44-47 (volume/structure measurements), enter the shelling FACTOR from Exhibit 6, Table G, Column (3) as two-place decimal. If not available, enter the standard shelling FACTOR of "1.00"

and explain in item 60, why the shelling FACTOR was not available.

NOTE: Standard shelling percent (".80") is included in the bushel factor (0.4) used to convert EAR bushels by volume to GRAIN bushels by weight. (This is subsequently converted to pounds of popcorn by multiplying grain bushels by the actual test weight of the grain.) Use of the actual-determined shelling percent (as in subsection "a" above) would result in double adjustment in this case ("b" above). The shelling percentage FACTOR (Column (3)) corrects the calculated production to reflect the shelling-percent deviation from the standard.

53 If grain moisture is MORE THAN 15.0 PERCENT, enter the four place moisture factor from the popcorn moisture chart found in Exhibit 6 or in the LAM., MAKE NO ENTRY FOR PRODUCTION ELIGIBLE FOR QUALITY ADJUSTMENT.

54 When structure measurements are entered in items 44 - 47, enter the three-place test weight factor, determined by dividing the actual test weight by the standard test weight. (56 lbs. for popcorn) OTHERWISE MAKE NO ENTRY.

55 For dockage (as applicable, for foreign material ONLY, which the BUYER has deducted (or will deduct if such production has not been sold), enter the three place factor determined by subtracting the percent of dock from 1.000. Example: For 4 percent, enter ".960". If elevator has averaged dockage on the settlement/summary sheet, see the LAM for instructions.

56 Enter the net harvested production for the line in whole pounds. See production calculation instructions.

57 QUALITY ADJUSTMENT - DISREGARD CONTRACT PRICES. For FIRE damage, refer to the LAM.

a To the left side of a diagonal line, enter to three decimal places, the value per pound of popcorn which, due to insurable causes, is not of merchantable popcorn quality and is REJECTED by the processor.

For rejected production:

(1) Sold or otherwise disposed of - Enter to three decimal places, the actual value per pound received or local market value per pound on the date of disposition, whichever is higher. If there is no value, enter "0." Explain any quality adjustment in item 60.

(2) Stored on farm - Enter to three decimal places, the actual value at the local market on the date the loss is adjusted. If a higher price is available at a market within a reasonable distance outside the local market area, this price may be used, and transportation costs in excess of

transportation costs to the local market may be deducted from such price.

(3) Commercially stored - Enter to three decimal places, the local market value on the date the loss is adjusted (final inspection).

(4) Fed to livestock - If acceptable weight records are available showing processor rejection, enter the local market value (to three decimal places) on the date the loss is adjusted (final inspection).

NOTE: Identify in item 60 the reasons for processor rejection and other factors, such as moisture or test weight that, due to insurable causes, affected the bid price for the damaged popcorn even though such factors may not have affected processor acceptance of the popcorn.

Do not allow any reduction in value due to uninsurable causes. Specify in item 60 which factors were and were not allowed in establishing the value.

b If there is quality given, enter on the right side of the diagonal line, the contract price per pound (to three decimal places) for undamaged popcorn on the earlier of (1) the day the production was sold; or (2) the day the loss is adjusted (final inspection).

58 For harvested popcorn which, due to insurable causes, qualifies for quality adjustment, divide the value per pound by the contract price and enter the three-place factor. If popcorn has no value, enter ".000".

For additional quality adjustment definitions, instructions, qualification and testing requirements see the LAM. Also see the quality adjustment instructions in item 60 herein.

59 Net production NOT to count WHEN ACCEPTABLE RECORDS IDENTIFYING SUCH PRODUCTION ARE AVAILABLE, from harvested acreage which has been assessed an appraisal of not less than the guarantee per acre, or from other sources (e.g. other units or uninsured acreage) in the same storage structure (if the storage entries include such production).

THIS ENTRY MUST NEVER EXCEED PRODUCTION SHOWN ON THE SAME LINE. EXPLAIN THE TOTAL BIN CONTENTS (bin grain depth, etc.) AND ANY "PRODUCTION NOT TO COUNT" IN ITEM 60.

60 Narrative.

a Enter in the left portion of the narrative block, on page 1, the "harvested production" for the unit and "net production" for the unit (separated by varying shares if applicable). See production calculation instructions.

Below the production entries, enter the five-digit location state and county code (LSC) for the physical location of the land.

b **(NACAT→** If any acreage to be replanted in the unit does not qualify for a replanting payment, enter Field No., "NOT QUAL FOR RP PAYMENT," date of inspection, the adjuster's initials, and reason not qualified.**←NACAT)**

c Enter "No acreage released," your initials, and the date, if no acreage is released on the unit in item 3.

d Enter (on the master FCI-74) the unit number(s), "No Inspection," the date, and your initials for any unit(s) entered in item 15 for which an FCI-74 was not completed.

e Explain any uninsured causes, unusual or controversial cases in this item, or on an attachment. If an attachment is prepared, so indicate.

f **(Hail-fire exclusion NA CAT/Limited)** If an appraisal has been entered in item 37 for uninsured causes due to a hail/fire exclusion, show the original hail/fire liability per acre and the hail/fire indemnity per acre.

***

g State that there is "No other fire insurance" when fire damages or destroys the insured popcorn crop and you have determined that the insured has no other fire insurance. Also see the LAM.

h Explain any errors found on the acreage report.

i Explain any commingled production. See the LAM.

j Explain any entry for "Production Not to Count" and/or any production not included in item 51 or items 44-47.

k Explain any ".000" QA factor entered in item 41, and 58. Explain any deficiencies, substances, or conditions that are allowed for quality adjustment, as well as any which were not allowed. Document any excess transportation costs or conditioning costs used to determine the QA factor.

l Explain a "NO" circled in item 61.

m Attach a sketch map or aerial photograph to identify the total unit:

(1) If consent is or has been given to put part of the unit to another use **(NACAT→** or to replant;**←NACAT)**

(2) **(NACAT→** If acreage has been replanted to a practice uninsurable as an original practice.**←NACAT)**

(3) If uninsured causes are present; or

(4) For unusual or controversial cases.

NOTE: Indicate on sketch map or aerial photo any crop planted on acreage put to other use with or without consent.

n Explain any difference between inspection and signature dates. For an ABSENTEE insured: Enter the date of mailing the form for signature.

o Enter the code number of any other adjuster or supervisor and date of inspection in the lower right corner of this space when he/she accompanied the adjuster on the inspection.

p Explain the reason for a "No Indemnity Due" claim. "No Indemnity Due" claims are to be distributed in the normal manner, except that they will not be transmitted for processing.

q Document field ID's and date and method of destruction of mycotoxin-infested popcorn if it has no market value. For further documentation instructions, refer to the LAM.

r Explain any delayed notices or delayed claims as instructed in the LAM.

s Enter (on the master FCI-74) the unit number and estimated yield per acre of all UNDAMAGED UNITS at the time of final inspection. If there is insufficient space, enter this information on a Statement of Facts (attached to the master FCI-74), identifying such units as "UNDAMAGED."

***

t Document any authorized estimated acres shown in item 28 as follows: "Line 3 'E' acres authorized by CFSA's representative MM/DD/YY."

u Document, in the narrative or on a Statement of Facts, the method and calculation of the unit determined acres. See the LAM.

v Document (in the narrative or on an attachment) any other pertinent information, including the raw data (e.g., moisture percentage, test weight pounds, etc.) to support the factors used to calculate the production.

Example: Line 1 TW = 55 lbs.; moisture = 17.6%

If on an attachment, enter "See attachment."

w Specify the type of insects or disease when the insured cause of damage or loss is listed as insects or disease.

61 P MAKE NO ENTRY.

R& F Circle "Yes" or "No." Circle "Yes" if amount and cause of damage due to INSURABLE causes is similar to the experience of other farms in the area. If "No" is circled, explain it in item 60.

CERTIFICATION, CLAIM AND RELEASE BY CLAIMANT. BEFORE obtaining insured's signature, REVIEW ALL ENTRIES on the claim form WITH THE INSURED, particularly explaining codes, etc., which may not be readily understood.

62 P Signature of the insured (or other claimant) and date of the signature.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

63 P Enter your code number, signature and date of signature AFTER the insured (or other claimant) has signed. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter your code number ONLY. The signature and date of signature will be entered AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the form.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

64 P Signature of the insured (or other claimant) and date of the signature.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

65 P Enter your code number, signature and date of signature AFTER the insured (or other claimant) has signed. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter your code number ONLY. The signature and date of signature will be entered AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the form.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

66 P Signature of the insured (or other claimant) and date of the signature.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

67 P Enter your code number, signature and date of signature AFTER the insured (or other claimant) has signed. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter your code number ONLY. The signature and date of signature will be entered AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the form.

R&F MAKE NO ENTRY.

68 P Delete "OR FINAL" on 4th preliminary inspection before the insured (or other claimant) signs and dates.

R&F Delete "4TH OR" before the insured (or other claimant) signs and dates on the LAST SET of FCI-74's. When an FCI-73 is involved, the insured enters his/her signature and the date at the time of inspection.

69 P On an a 4th preliminary inspection: Delete "OR FINAL" and enter your code number, signature, and date of signature AFTER the insured (or other claimant) has signed. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter your code number ONLY. Signature, dating of the signature, and deletion of "OR FINAL" will be done AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the form.

R&F When an FCI-73 is used: AFTER the FCI-73 is RETURNED by the insured (and the adjuster has reviewed it, concurred, and completed the claim by entering in item 22 of the FCI-74 the date of OTHER USE from the FCI-73), the adjuster deletes "4TH OR" and enters his/her code number, signature, and date of signature on the LAST SET of FCI-74's.

If not in agreement with all data on the FCI-73 and the claim, the adjuster does not sign the claim and another farm visit is necessary.

When no FCI-73 is involved: Delete "4TH OR" and enter your code number, signature, and date of signature AFTER the insured (or other claimant) has signed. For an ABSENTEE insured, enter your code number ONLY. Signature, dating of the signature, and deletion of "4TH OR" will be done AFTER the absentee has signed and returned the form.

70 P Page numbers: Enter page "1," "2," etc. at the time of inspection.

R&F Page numbers (Example: Page 1 of 1, Page 2 of 2, etc.).

71 P REVIEWER enters code number and date of review for each inspection reviewed. Reviewer deletes "OR FINAL" before code number and date on 4th preliminary inspection. DO NOT ENTER ANY INITIALS IN ITEM 71.

R&F Reviewer deletes "4TH OR" and enters code number and date of review on the LAST SET of FCI-74's.

E **Distribution**: Unless instructed otherwise by the CFSA, the following applies:

All Inspections

One copy to the insured.

The original and all remaining copies to the contract folder (return folders to the CFSA office daily). The contract folder may be forwarded to the local CFSA office through a loss coordinator or other CFSA representative responsible for loss adjustment coordination and review as otherwise instructed by CFSA.

NOTE: "No Indemnity Due" claims are not to be transmitted for processing.

(RESERVED)

A Minimum Recommendations for Representative Samples.

When variable damage causes the crop potential to appear to be significantly different within the same field or when the insured wishes to destroy a portion of the field, split the field into sub-fields and appraise each. Use the number of samples necessary for an accurate appraisal, but use of FEWER than the following recommendations MUST BE EXPLAINED on the appraisal form.

Acres in Field	Minimum No. of Samples
.1 - 10.0	3
10.1 - 40.0	4

One additional sample is recommended for each additional 40.0 acres (or fraction thereof) in the field or sub-field.

B Row Width and Length Table.

Row Width	1/100 Acre	1/1000 Acre
42"	125'	12.5'
40	131	13.1
38	138	13.8
36	145	14.5
34	154	15.4
32	163	16.3
30	174	17.4
28	187	18.7
26	202	20.2
24	218	21.8
22	238	23.8
20	262	26.2
18	290	29.0
16	326	32.6
14	374	37.4

When 2 or more rows are used for a pattern, divide the length of a single row (above) by the number of rows in the pattern. The combined length of all rows must equal the single row length.

C Popcorn Stand Reduction Table - Percent of Potential Production Remaining.

Use from emergence through 10th leaf stage. Interpolate as necessary and round to the nearest whole percent. (Do not use after 10th leaf stage.)

EXAMPLE:

To interpolate for 39 remaining plants and 240 original plants: 39 is .9 of difference between 30 and 40; .9 X 7 (38 - 31) = 6.3
31 + 6.3 = 37.3 (rounded to 37)
100 - 37 = 63% DAMAGE
(37 is subtracted from 100 because 37% POTENTIAL REMAINING = 63% DAMAGE).

Remaining plants in sample (1/100 A.)																Normal
320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	Stand
100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	89	87	84	82	79	77	320
	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	90	88	86	84	81	79	310
		100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	91	89	88	86	83	80	300
			100	99	98	97	96	95	94	92	90	89	87	85	82	290
				100	99	98	97	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	84	280
					100	99	97	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	86	270
						100	99	97	96	95	94	93	91	90	88	260
							100	99	98	97	96	94	93	92	90	250
								100	99	98	97	96	95	94	91	240
									100	99	98	97	96	95	92	230
										100	99	98	97	96	93	220
											100	99	98	96	94	210
												100	99	97	95	200
													100	98	96	190
														100	98	180
															100	170

Remaining plants in sample (1/100 A.)																	Normal
160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	Stand
74	71	68	65	62	59	55	51	47	42	37	32	26	20	14	8	0	320
76	73	70	67	64	61	57	53	48	43	38	33	27	21	15	9	0	310
77	75	72	69	66	63	59	55	50	45	40	35	29	23	17	11	0	300
79	77	74	71	68	65	61	57	52	47	42	37	31	25	19	11	0	290
81	79	76	73	70	66	63	59	54	49	44	39	33	27	21	12	0	280
84	82	79	76	72	69	65	60	55	50	45	40	34	28	22	13	0	270
86	84	81	78	75	71	67	62	57	52	47	42	36	30	23	14	0	260
88	86	83	80	77	73	69	64	59	54	49	43	37	30	23	15	0	250
90	88	85	82	78	74	71	66	60	55	50	44	38	31	24	15	0	240
91	89	86	83	79	75	71	67	61	56	50	44	38	31	24	15	0	230
92	90	87	84	80	76	72	67	62	57	52	46	40	33	25	16	0	220
93	91	88	84	80	76	73	68	63	58	53	47	41	34	25	16	0	210
94	92	89	85	81	77	73	69	64	59	54	48	42	35	26	17	0	200
95	93	90	86	83	79	75	70	65	60	55	49	43	36	27	17	0	190
96	94	91	88	85	81	77	72	67	62	57	51	45	36	27	17	0	180
98	96	93	90	87	83	79	74	69	64	59	53	46	37	27	18	0	170
100	98	95	92	89	85	81	76	71	66	61	55	46	38	28	18	0	160
	100	97	94	92	88	85	79	74	69	63	57	47	38	28	18	0	150
		100	97	94	90	85	80	77	72	66	59	48	39	29	19	0	140
			100	97	94	90	85	80	75	69	61	49	39	29	19	0	130
				100	97	93	88	83	78	72	63	50	40	30	21	0	120
					100	97	92	88	83	74	65	51	40	30	23	0	110
						100	96	92	86	79	67	52	41	31	23	0	100
							100	96	91	88	69	53	41	31	24	0	90
								100	97	91	70	54	42	32	25	0	80

D Hail Stand Reduction Loss Table - Popcorn.

Original Plants in 1/100 Acre	REMAINING PLANTS - 1/100 ACRE																									ORIGINAL STAND
	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	
	% OF DAMAGE																									
320	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	16	18	21	23	26	29	32	35	38	41	45	49	53	320
310		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	16	19	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	43	47	52	310
300			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	14	17	20	23	25	29	31	34	37	41	45	50	300
290				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	15	18	21	23	26	29	32	35	39	43	48	290
280					0	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	19	21	24	27	30	34	37	41	46	280
270						0	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	21	24	28	31	35	40	45	270
260							0	1	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	19	22	25	29	33	38	43	260
250								0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	27	31	36	41	250
240									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	12	15	18	22	26	29	34	40	240
230										0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	11	14	17	21	25	29	33	39	230
220											0	1	2	3	4	7	8	10	13	16	20	24	28	33	39	220
210												0	1	2	4	6	7	9	12	16	20	24	27	32	37	210
200													0	1	3	5	6	8	11	15	19	23	27	31	36	200
190														0	2	4	5	7	10	14	17	21	25	30	35	190
180															0	2	4	6	9	12	15	19	23	28	33	180
170																0	2	4	7	10	13	17	21	26	31	170
160																	0	2	5	8	11	15	19	24	29	160
150																		0	3	5	8	12	16	21	26	150
140																			0	3	6	10	14	18	23	140
130																				0	3	6	10	15	20	130
120																					0	3	7	12	17	120
110																						0	3	8	12	110
100																							0	4	8	100
90																								0	4	90
80																									0	80

EXAMPLE: To interpolate for 89 remaining plants and 240 original plants:
89 is .1 of difference between 90 and 80;
.1 x 6(40-34) = .6
34 plus .6 = 34.6 (rounded to 35)

NOTE: For less than 80 plants per 1/100 acre remaining, use Stand Reduction Table "C" and enter the remainder of 100 minus the percent of potential.

E Leaf Loss Table: Production percent loss for leaf area destroyed at stage of growth.

Stage of Growth	Percent Leaf Area Destroyed																		
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
7 Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	9
8 Leaf	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 Leaf	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	13
10 Leaf	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	11	13	14	15	16
11 Leaf	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	22
12 Leaf	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	11	13	15	16	18	20	23	26	28
13 Leaf	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	11	13	15	17	19	22	25	28	31	34
14 Leaf	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	13	15	17	20	22	25	28	32	36	40	44
15 Leaf	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	17	20	23	26	30	34	38	42	46	51
16 Leaf	1	2	3	4	6	8	11	14	18	20	23	27	31	36	40	44	49	55	61
17 Leaf	2	3	4	5	7	9	13	17	21	24	28	32	37	43	48	53	59	65	72
18 Leaf	2	3	5	7	9	11	15	19	24	28	33	38	44	50	56	62	69	76	84
19-21 Leaf	3	4	6	8	11	14	18	22	27	32	38	43	51	57	64	71	79	87	96
Tassel	3	5	7	9	13	17	21	26	31	36	42	48	55	62	68	75	83	91	100
Silked	3	5	7	9	12	16	20	24	29	34	39	45	51	58	65	72	80	88	97
Silks Brown	2	4	6	8	11	15	18	22	27	31	36	41	47	54	60	66	74	81	90
Pre-Blister	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	32	37	43	49	54	60	66	73	81
Blister	2	3	5	7	10	13	16	19	22	26	30	34	39	45	50	55	60	66	73
Early Milk	2	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	20	24	28	32	36	41	45	50	55	60	66
Milk	1	2	3	5	7	9	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	37	41	45	49	54	59
Late Milk	1	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	21	24	28	32	35	38	42	46	50
Soft Dough	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	32	35	38	41
Early Dent	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	18	21	23	25	27	29	32
Dent	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	17	19	20	21	23
Late Dent	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nearly Mature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
Mature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

F Stage Modification Table.

TOTAL ACTUAL LEAVES TO BE PRODUCED (ULTIMATE NO. OF LEAVES)

Actual Leaves at Date of Loss	Modified Stages													
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5	11	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5	5				
6	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	6	6	5			
7	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	5		
8	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	5	
9	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	8	7	6	5
10	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	10	10	9	8	7	6
11	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	10	9	8	7
12	19/21	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	10	9	8
13		19/21	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	11	10	9
14			19/21	18	17	16	15	14	14	14	13	12	11	10
15				19/21	18	17	16	15	15	15	14	13	12	11
16					19/21	18	17	16	16	16	15	14	13	12
17						19/21	18	17	17	17	16	15	14	13
18							19/21	18	18	18	17	16	15	14
19								19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17	16	15
20									19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17	16
21										19/21	19/21	19/21	18	17
22											19/21	19/21	19/21	18
23												19/21	19/21	19/21
24													19/21	19/21
25														19/21

G Shelling Percentages - Ear Popcorn.

(1) Wt. of Ear Corn Sample: (lbs.)	(2) Wt. of Shelled Corn Sample: (lbs.)	(3) Shelling Percentage Factor For Structure Measurement Entries	(4) Shelling Percentage For Weight Method Appraisals and Ear Popcorn Entries in Item 51
5	4.4	1.10	.88
5	4.3	1.08	.86
5	4.2	1.05	.84
5	4.1	1.03	.82
5	4.0	1.00	.80
5	3.9	.98	.78
5	3.8	.95	.76
5	3.7	.93	.74
5	3.6	.90	.72
5	3.5	.88	.70
5	3.4	.85	.68
5	3.3	.83	.66
5	3.2	.80	.64
5	3.1	.78	.62
5	3.0	.75	.60
5	2.9	.73	.58
5	2.8	.70	.56
5	2.7	.68	.54
5	2.6	.65	.52
5	2.5	.63	.50
5	2.4	.60	.48
5	2.3	.58	.46
5	2.2	.55	.44
5	2.1	.53	.42
5	2.0	.50	.40

H Popcorn Moisture Adjustment Factor Table.

Whole Percent Moisture	TENTHS OF PERCENT - MOISTURE									
	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
15	1.0000	.9988	.9976	.9964	.9952	.9940	.9928	.9916	.9904	.9892
16	.9880	.9868	.9856	.9844	.9832	.9820	.9808	.9796	.9784	.9772
17	.9760	.9748	.9736	.9724	.9712	.9700	.9688	.9676	.9664	.9652
18	.9640	.9628	.9616	.9604	.9592	.9580	.9568	.9556	.9544	.9532
19	.9520	.9508	.9496	.9484	.9472	.9460	.9448	.9436	.9424	.9412
20	.9400	.9388	.9376	.9364	.9352	.9340	.9328	.9316	.9304	.9292
21	.9280	.9268	.9256	.9244	.9232	.9220	.9208	.9196	.9184	.9172
22	.9160	.9148	.9136	.9124	.9112	.9100	.9088	.9076	.9064	.9052
23	.9040	.9028	.9016	.9004	.8992	.8980	.8968	.8956	.8944	.8932
24	.8920	.8908	.8896	.8884	.8872	.8860	.8848	.8836	.8824	.8812
25	.8800	.8788	.8776	.8764	.8752	.8740	.8728	.8716	.8704	.8692
26	.8680	.8668	.8656	.8644	.8632	.8620	.8608	.8596	.8584	.8572
27	.8560	.8548	.8536	.8524	.8512	.8500	.8488	.8476	.8464	.8452
28	.8440	.8428	.8416	.8404	.8392	.8380	.8368	.8356	.8344	.8332
29	.8320	.8308	.8296	.8284	.8272	.8260	.8248	.8236	.8224	.8212
30	.8200	.8188	.8176	.8164	.8152	.8140	.8128	.8116	.8104	.8092
31	.8080	.8068	.8056	.8044	.8032	.8020	.8008	.7996	.7984	.7972
32	.7960	.7948	.7936	.7924	.7912	.7900	.7888	.7876	.7864	.7852
33	.7840	.7828	.7816	.7804	.7792	.7780	.7768	.7756	.7744	.7732
34	.7720	.7708	.7696	.7684	.7672	.7660	.7648	.7636	.7624	.7612
35	.7600	.7588	.7576	.7564	.7552	.7540	.7528	.7516	.7504	.7492
36	.7480	.7468	.7456	.7444	.7432	.7420	.7408	.7396	.7384	.7372
37	.7360	.7348	.7336	.7324	.7312	.7300	.7288	.7276	.7264	.7252
38	.7240	.7228	.7216	.7204	.7192	.7180	.7168	.7156	.7144	.7132
39	.7120	.7108	.7096	.7084	.7072	.7060	.7048	.7036	.7024	.7012
40	.7000	.6988	.6976	.6964	.6952	.6940	.6928	.6916	.6904	.6892

(RESERVED)

FCI-74 PRODUCTION ENTRIES AND CALCULATIONS

Popcorn (Pounds)

These instructions show how to make the following required production calculations and entries on the FCI-74:

1 Line Net Unharvested Production (item 34)
2 Line Net Harvested Production (item 56)
3 Unit Net Harvested Production (item 60)
4 Unit Net Production (item 60)
5 Location state and county code (LSC) for the physical location of the land (item 60)

For Line Net Unharvested Production and Line Net Harvested Production, complete the steps in sections 1 and 2 below. Calculate each line separately, using a step ONLY if an entry is made in the column for the line. If not, skip to the next step. Apply the rounded result for a step to the calculation instructions for the next applicable step to complete the calculations.

The form headings are shown above the column entries in the examples below. Revised column usages are shown below the column entries.

1 Line Net Unharvested Production Calculations

Example:

Final Acres		Area No.	Share	Practice	Type Class Variety	Stage and Intended or Final Use		Appraisal Per Acre			Adjustment to Appraised Production				
Whole	10ths					Stage	Intended or Final Use	Potential	% Hail Damage	Uninsured Causes	% Shell	% Mois.	Test Wt.	Factor or Contract Price	
28		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
25	5	R05	1.000	002	997	UH	***Plow*** 6809	338			.80	.9880			2000
10	0	R05	1.000	002	997	H	***H*** 1960			196					2000
							Use/ Net Prod		Bu. Appr.*			Factor	Factor		

Calculations:

Step	Calculation	Decimal	Entry/Item	Rounding of Result	Rounded Result for: (Line 1)	(Line 2)
1	NA	(x.)	Potential/35	(x.)	338	
2	Times	(.xx)	% Shell Factor/38	(x.)	270	
3	Times	(.xxxx)	Mois. Factor/39	(x.)	267	
4	Times	(.xxx)	QA factor/41	(x.)		
5	Plus	(x.)	Unins. Causes*/37	(x.)		196
6	Times	(.x)	Acres/28	(x.)	6809	1960

Enter the Line Net Unharvested Production (from step 5) in item 34 of the line.
*Also calculate and include appraisals for Hail/Fire Exclusion if applicable. (Additional Buy-up only) See crop handbook.

2 Line Net Harvested Production Calculations

A Line Gross Harvested Production (regular storage structures with entries in items 44-47). This production must now be calculated by the adjuster by following steps (1), (2), and (3) below.

(1) Calculate square footage of storage structures as follows:

(a) Round bins - Multiply the diameter (item 44) squared times .7854 (or use the Round Bin Conversion Chart in the LAM).

(b) Square or rectangular bins - Multiply the length (item 44) times the width (item 45).

(c) Unusual storage configurations - See the LAM.

(2) Calculate the cubic footage of space displaced by vents, studs, etc. in accordance with the LAM.

(3) Calculate the Line Gross Harvested Production (as shown in the example below) by multiplying the net cubic feet of production (after subtracting cubic footage deductions) times the conversion factor (Volume to Bushels, Hundredweight, or Pounds) in the LAM. Enter the result (from step 10) in item 51 of the line.

Example:

Length or Dia.	Width	Depth	Deduction	Type Class or Variety	Shelled Ear Ground Silage	Share	Bu. Lbs. Cwt. or Tons
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
10 0	10 0	5 0	15 0		SH		44128
10 0	RND	7 8	11 0		SH		25012
							Gross Stored Production*

*Gross stored production is now calculated by the adjuster for regular storage structures with entries in items 44-47.

Calculations:

Step	Calculation	Decimal	Entry/Item	Rounding of Result	Rounded Result For: (Line 1)	(Line 2)
7	NA	(.x)	Sq. Ft./44-45	(.x)	100.0	78.5
8	Times	(.x)	Depth/46	(.x)	1000.0	612.3
9	Minus	(.x)	Deduction/47	(.x)	985.0	601.3
10	Times	(.x)	Conv. fctr.*/LAM	(.x)	788.0	481.0
11	Times	(.xx)	% Shell Factor*/52	(.x)		
12	Times Actual Test Weight to Whole Pounds (see example next page for test weight)			(x.)	44128	25102

*SH (.8) grain, EA (.4) ear.

B Line Net Harvested Production Calculations

(1) Determine moisture, dockage and test weight factors as follows:

(a) Moisture factor - Use the Moisture Adjustment Factor Table in the crop handbook.

(b) Dockage factor - Subtract the dockage percentage (expressed as a 3-place decimal) from 1.000.

(c) Test weight - Enter the actual test weight (farm stored production only).

(d) Quality Adjustment factor - Divide the value per pound of the popcorn by the contract price of undamaged popcorn.

Example:

Bu. Lbs. Cwt. or Tons	Adjustments to Harvested Production							Pro. Not to Count
	% Shell or Sugar	% Mois.	Test Wt.	% Dock	Value	Mkt.- Cont. Price	Factor	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
44128		.9880	56		32398			11200
25102			52		20835	.075/.090	.833	
Gross Stored Production*					Line Net Harv Prod	Value/ Mkt.Price	QA Factor	

*Gross stored production is now calculated by the adjuster for regular storage structures with entries in items 44-47.

Calculations:

Step	Calculation	Decimal	Entry/Item	Rounding of Result	Rounded Result for: (Line 1)	(Line 2)
13	NA		Gross Whole Pounds/51	(x.)	44128	25012
14	Times	(.xxxx)	Mois. Factor/53	(x.)	43598	
15	Times	(.xxx)	Dock factor/55	(x.)		
16	Times	(.xxx)	QA factor/58	(x.)		20835
17	Minus	(x.)	Pro. Not to Ct./59	(x.)	32398	
18	Line Net Harvested Production				32398	20835

Enter the Line Net Harvested Production (from step 16) in item 56 of the line.

3 Unit Net Harvested Production Calculation

A Sum all the Line Net Harvested Production entries in item 56, and enter the result (identified as "Harv Prod") in item 60.

B Varying shares in the unit.

If varying shares are entered in Part III of the claim form, the harvested production is to be totaled (and identified as "Harv Prod") separately for each share. Entries represent 100% share.

4 Unit Net Production Calculation

A Sum all the Line Net Unharvested Production entries in item 34.

B Add the Line Net Unharvested Production total (4 A) to the Unit Net Harvested Production (3A), and enter the result (identified as "Net Prod") in item 60.

C Varying shares in the unit.

If varying shares are entered in Part II or Part III of the claim form, the unit net production is to be totaled (and identified as "Net Prod") separately for each share. Entries represent 100% share.

EXAMPLE 1 - Shares not varied within the unit

```
60 NARRATIVE
Harv Prod   Net Prod
53233       62002
LSC xxxxx
```

EXAMPLE 2 - Varying Shares

```
60 NARRATIVE
Share   Harv Prod   Net Prod
.750    xxxxx       xxxxx
.250    xxxxx       xxxxx
LSC     xxxxx
```


☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1995 – 387 - 938 / 20071